

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881

No. 22

EUGENIE AND HER DEAD.

The Ex-Empress Refused a Grave Beside Her Husband and Her Son—A Burial Landowner.

Vanity Fair, London.

The real reason why the Empress Eugenie left Camden Place and Chiselhurst and is about to establish herself near Farnborough is far from being suspected; but the story is one altogether so discreditable to the taste and good feeling of more than one English subject that it may well be set down here for warning and reproof.

It appears that when the empress received the remains of her dead son she conceived the very natural desire to make in the little chapel at Chiselhurst three burying places—that is to say, the two already required for her husband and her son, and a third for herself in order that those who had so loved each other in life should not in death be separated. It was then discovered that in order to get space for three tombs it would be necessary to acquire a piece of land forming part of the field adjoining the chapel. The owner of this field was accordingly communicated with, and a request made that he would sell the very small piece of land required. He, however, flatly refused, on the ground, as I am informed, that he would not sell his land at all for "idolatrous purposes." Lord Sydney, the lord of the manor, intervened to overcome the objection, and the queen herself expressed an earnest desire that the empress' plans might be carried out. But it was all in vain. The owner of the ground refused altogether to be persuaded, and the unfortunate empress had no alternative but to leave Camden house, endeared to her by so many memories, and to seek another and more hospitable place where she may bury her dead and live herself.

But this is not all. Finding that she could not take up her abode in her new house till a month after the date at which she was to give up Camden place, the empress appealed to the tenant who was to succeed her in that house to allow her to remain the month there. This tenant—Mr. Ferdinand de Rothschild—declined, however, to allow her to do so, though he said she might remain for another fortnight. Under these circumstances, Mr. Edward Baring very handsomely came forward and placed at the empress' disposal his house at Combe, where the unfortunate lady is now staying.

The Widow of "Old Osawatimie."

Cleveland Herald.

A few days ago a dispatch from Washington said that the widow of "Old John Brown, of Osawatimie," was in Washington seeking government employment as she was in destitute circumstances. It turns out that the dispatch was incorrect so far as relates to the Mrs. Brown in Washington being the widow of "old Osawatimie." It must have been the wife of Mr. John Brown, Jr., for the widow of "old John Brown" is in California, where she and her two daughters have lived for the last sixteen years, and never in her life set foot in Washington.

The statement that "old John Brown's" widow is in bad circumstances is true. The facts as gathered from a long interview with her published in the San Francisco Chronicle, are briefly these: About sixteen years ago widow Brown and her daughters went to California, and after living several places in the northern part of the state settled down with her two daughters and a son-in-law on a ranch, thirteen miles from San Jose and about seventy miles from San Francisco. The ranch contains 160 acres, and was bought for \$1,850, but not paid for. Less than one sixth of the purchase money has been paid, and the prospect for lifting the heavy mortgage on the property by the unaided efforts of the family does not appear good. The house is a small and old two-story cottage, in the midst of fruit trees, very plainly furnished, but having some interesting relics of "old Osawatimie" and the struggle in which he lost his life. The walls are decorated with an old oil painting of the hero, representing a large-framed man, with long bushy white beard and white hair, brushed back from the forehead and unperturbed, just as he appeared when passing through Cleveland on his way to head the expected slave insurrection in the south. The painting is flanked by photographs of the two sons who fought and fell at Harper's Ferry. Among the relics in the widow's possession is a handsome gold medal in a case bearing the inscription, "French Republicans to the widow of John Brown." The medal is inscribed, "In Memory of John Brown, Judicially Assassinated at Charlestown, December 2, 1859, and to that of his Sons and Companions, Victims of Their Devotion to the Cause of the Liberty of the Negro." The letter accompanying the medal bears the signatures of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and other well-known Frenchmen.

Mrs. Brown—who is described as a tall, straight woman, apparently about fifty years old, although in reality fifteen years older, with strongly marked features and iron gray hair—admitted that she had a hard struggle to earn a livelihood and give her children a suitable education, and that she is now greatly embarrassed by the debt on her farm. When a purpose was intimated to start a subscription for her benefit, she expressed no dissatisfaction, saying that she would be grateful to see the ranch cleared from debt. That was not the spirit in which her unmarried daughter received the proposition. She has inherited not only the features of her father, but also his independent spirit and indomitable will. She disclaimed any desire to receive money from the public, saying she could earn her own living, and she gives proof of her determination and ability to do this by walking three miles to the nearest settlement every day to teach one music lesson. The probabilities are that a subscription list will be opened at the office of the San Francisco Chronicle for the benefit of Mrs. Brown, so that at

least she may be released from the harassing burden of debt. We have no doubt some of the Northern Ohio sympathizers with the cause for which John Brown died will gladly contribute for such a purpose.

George Elliot at Home.

G. Kegan Paul in Harper's.

It is difficult for any one admitted to the great honor of friendship with either Mr. Lewes or George Elliot to speak of their home without seeming intrusive, in the same way that he would have been who, unauthorized, introduced visitors; yet something may be said to gratify curiosity which surely is not now impertinent or ignominious. When London was full, the little drawing room in St. John's Wood was now and then crowded to overflowing with those who were glad to give their best of conversation, of information, and sometimes of music, always to listen with eager attention to whatever the hostess might say, when all that she said was worth hearing. Without a trace of egotism, she led the conversation to some great and lofty strain. Of herself and works she never spoke; of the works and thoughts of others she spoke with reverence, and sometimes even to great tolerance. But those afternoons had the highest pleasure when London was empty or the day wet, and only a few friends were present, so that her conversation assumed a more sustained tone than was possible when the rooms were full of shifting groups. It was then that, without any premeditation, her sentences fell as fully formed, as wise, as weighty, as epigrammatic, as any to be found in her books. Always ready, but never rapid, her talk was not only good in itself, but it encouraged the same in others, since she was an excellent listener and eager to hear.

Yet interesting as seemed to her, as well as to those admitted to them, her afternoons in London, she was always glad to escape when summer came, either for one of the tours on the continent in which she so delighted, or lately in the charming home she had made in Surrey. She never tired of the lovely scenery about Witley, and the great expanse of view obtainable from the tops of the many hills. It was on one of her drives in that neighborhood that a characteristic conversation took place between her and one of the greatest English poets, whom she met as he was taking a walk. Even that short interval enabled them to get into somewhat deep conversation on evolution; and as the poet afterward related it to a companion on the same spot, he said: "Here was where I said 'good-by' to George Elliot; and as she went down the hill, I said, 'Well, good-by, you and your molecules,' and she said to me, 'I am quite content with my molecules.'" A trifling anecdote, perhaps, but to those who will read between the lines, not other than characteristic of both speakers.

The Lime Kiln Club.

Detroit Free Press.

"At midnight last night," said the old man in a solemn voice, as he looked up and down the aisles, "at midnight last night despoiled of Brudder Charles Climax Goshport, a local member of dis club, passed from y'arth to de unknown. Only a week ago he sat in dis hall; tonight he am dressed fur de grave. What achkushin will de club take?"

"I s'pose, sah," said the Rev. Penstock as he rose up, "dat it am in order to present a resolutushun to de effect dat he was a man of de highest integrity, liberal hearted, high minded, an' dat his loss is a sad blow to de hull city."

"Yes, such a resolutushun am in order. Brudder Penstock ever remember dat you eber took Brudder Goshport by de hand an' gin him a word of praise fur his hard work an' honest ways?"

"I—doan' remember dat I ever did, sah."

"Am dar a pusson in dis hall who kin remember dat he ever put hisself out to favor Brudder Goshport?"

Not a man answered.

"Kin any one of you remember dat you took any petticular interes' in how he got along?"

Not a voice was heard in reply.

"To be a little plainer," continued the president, "an' de one single pusson in dis hall who eber felt five cents' worth of anxiety for Brudder Goshport's worldly or spiritual welfare?"

The hall was so quiet that the sound of Elder Toots rubbing his back on the sharp edge of a window casing gave everybody a start.

"Not a man in dis hull club—not a man in dis hull city, so far as we know, eber put hisself out to do a favor for or speak a word in praise of our lamented brudder, an' yet we have the cheek to talk of a resolutushun settin' forth his many virtues an' our heartfelt sorrow! No, sir! We doan' pass no sich business! No, sir! We doan' pass no sich business! I should be ashamed to look his wider in de face, if we did. It am de way of de world to let men alone just when a leetle help would give 'em a broad and easy road. We hear of dis man or dat man havin' won de gratitude of de people, but we doan' b'ar of it until he am dead. When a man has gone from y'earth de papers an' de public suddenly discover how honest he was; what a big heart he had; how much good he wuz allus doin' an' what a loss to de world his death will prove. De time to praise a man is when he am livin' beside us. Praise hurts nobody, but a good man has grown weary fur de want of appreciashun. Heah am seventy-two of us in dis hall to-night, an' we have to own up dat not one of us eber went outer our way to prove to our brudder dat his gentle ways, his squar-dealin' an' his upright life war any mo' 'preciated by us dan as if he had bin a hoss-thief! An' to pass a resolutushun would be to brand ourselves hypocrites. Let no one dare offer one."

CAREER OF A HOT-HEADED PRINCE.

Death of Prince Pierre, Nephew of the Great Bonaparte—His Wonderful Adventures in All Parts of the World.

Prince Pierre Napoleon died at Versailles from gout on Friday night last. He was the third son of Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Napoleon, and was born at Rome on September 12, 1815. He was the most hot-headed and reckless of his family, a military free-lance, and a contented writer and determined upholder of his own opinions. Up to about eleven years ago he led a life of almost constant turmoil. For this reason he was given the cold shoulder by his family, and Napoleon III. avoided him. In 1832, when about 17 years old, he came to this country to visit his uncle Joseph, the ex-king of Spain, who then resided at Borden-town, N. J. Love of adventure carried him to Colombia on the breaking out of the civil war there, and he served as a volunteer under General Santander.

At the close of the war he held the rank and command of a colonel. He next returned to Rome and indulged in such excesses that Pope Gregory XVI. ordered him to leave the states of the church. He refused to obey the order, resisted the police who were sent to arrest him, killed the leader of the squad, wounded two of the subordinates, and was severely wounded himself. He was then confined for several months in the castle of St. Angelo, and, on his release, came a second time to this country, but did not remain long. On the island of Corfu he became involved in a bloody quarrel, in which he maintained himself single-handed against a party of Poli-Koves, and killed and

WOUNDED SEVERAL OF THEM.

The British government finally requested him to leave Corfu, and he went to London. News of the revolution of 1848 reached him there, and he hurried to Paris and obtained a military appointment from the new government. He had previously tried unsuccessfully to secure military service in the French and Egyptian armies. A Corsican constituency elected him to a seat in the national assembly, and, taking his seat with the left, he voted for the most extreme measures of the radical democrats. The violence with which he asserted his republicanism often offended the members of the right. He was re-elected to the assembly by two constituents. In 1849, after the dissolution of the assembly, he was given a command in Algeria, but he proved himself not amenable to military discipline, and was dismissed from the army for returning to Paris without asking leave of his superior officers. After the coup d'etat he accepted a title from the emperor, and for a number of years spent the most of his time in hunting in Corsica or the Ardennes.

His existence was next recalled to the public by his appearance as a participant through the columns of the government sheet *L'Avenir* in a violent discussion, undertaken by that journal with the republican paper *La Revue*. Paschal Grousset published in the *Marseillaise*, of which he was an editor, an article denouncing Pierre as a renegade republican and a brutal Corsican, and as capable of any crime. Pierre, madened by this attack, sent to Henri Rochefort, the principal editor of the *Marseillaise*, a challenge couched in the most insulting terms, and explaining that it was sent to him because the writer did not wish to meet a subordinate editor. Rochefort desired to accept the challenge, and had made arrangements to send his friends to Prince Pierre, when M. Grousset, hearing of the challenge, prevented him from accepting it, and sent his own friends to Auteuil to confer with Pierre respecting the terms on which

A HOSTILE MEETING.

should take place. These friends were two fellow-laborers with Grousset on *La Marseillaise*, MM. Fonville and Victor Noir. They met Pierre at Auteuil, Jan. 10, 1870. The circumstances of their interview with him have never been clearly stated. It is certain, however, that Pierre's temper once more escaped his control, and that he opened fire on his two visitors with a revolver. Victor Noir was instantly killed. This act of Prince Pierre aroused public anger and indignation. Meetings were held to express sorrow for the death of the young journalist, and at them not only his murderers, but the entire Bonaparte family, was roundly denounced. The funeral of M. Noir was one of the most imposing that ever took place in Paris. Prince Pierre was arrested and was tried before the high court of justice at Tours, in March, 1870. He was acquitted of the crime of murder in the first degree, but was condemned to pay 25,000 francs damages to the relatives of the young journalist.

A Story of the Late Larz Anderson at a Turkey Shooting Match.

From the Hon. Josiah Quincy's Journal in the Independent.

I dined twice at the White House; the first time informally, with Charles King and Albert Gallatin. The latter gentleman scarcely said anything, owing, perhaps, to the constant and amusing utterances of the president and Mr. King, who talked as if they were under bonds to furnish entertainment for the party. The next occasion was a state dinner, of forty ladies and gentlemen, very splendid and rather stiff. My place was next to pretty Miss Bullett, of Kentucky; but, to say the truth, the conversation rather dragged between us, until I discovered that we had a mutual friend in Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati. I had known Larz well in college; and remember when he arrived in Cambridge, a small, flaxen-haired boy, accompanied by two companions from the distant west. They had come all the way from Kentucky on horseback, their effects being borne in saddle-bags behind the riders. There was no public conveyance, the roads were execrable, and this manly mode of traveling was then the only way of getting to Harvard. Now I happened to have a story to tell about our old friend Anderson,

which I felt sure would gratify the pride of a Kentuckian; and, as I have not recorded a word of what my fair neighbor said to me, I can only fall back upon what I said to her, and the substance of my tale might be written out thus:

Oxford street, in Cambridge, is at present a very decorous thoroughfare, not at all adapted to the wild sport of turkey-shooting, for which purpose the ground it occupied was used when I was in college. We stood with our backs to the site of memorial hall, and discharged rifles, at long range, at a turkey which was dimly discernible in the distance. A small fee was demanded for the privilege of shooting, and the turkey was to be given to any one who could hit it. But, except for some chance shot, like that made by Mr. Tupper, when out rone shooting, it was safe to predict that nobody would hit it. The usual end of a Harvard turkey shooting was the departure of the proprietor of the turkeys with all his birds and all our six pences. Still, there was the excitement of a lottery about it, if nothing else. The ball, if discharged, must strike somewhere; and, if so, why might it not happen to strike the turkey? The logic was simply irresistible. A few of that magnitude would be a most desirable addition to the meagre fare furnished by the college commons; and so the rifles cracked with small result to the students and splendid profits to the turkey man. One day a little tow-headed fellow appeared on the field, and desired to take part in the sport. Though he seemed almost too young to be trusted with a rifle, the master of the fowls (foreseeing future gains) was quite willing he should try. He must first receive proper instructions about the holding and pointing of his piece, and that there would really be no danger. Young Larz received the directions with great good nature, raised the rifle and down went the turkey. The man stared in amazement, and then broke into a smile. "Try it again, young one," said he. "Most any one can throw sixes once, you know." Another bird was procured, and the ball flew to the mark with the same result. The law of chances was now so overwhelmingly in favor of the turkey man, that a third bird was set up with some confidence. Again the boy raised his rifle and that turkey was added to the banquet upon which his friends would regale. "Well, where in"—the United States, let us call it—"did you come from?" exclaimed the master of the fowls, who began to realize that his occupation was gone.

"I came from the state of Kentucky, sir," answered Larz Anderson, proudly; "and next time you meet a gentleman from that state, just remember there's not much you can tell him about a rifle. That's all."

And thus it was that our good friend Anderson broke the ice between pretty Miss Bullett and myself at that solemn dinner of high state, nearly fifty-five years ago. I suppose the other eight and thirty people found something to say; but it is evident that they were not talking for posterity. Neither their words nor their names appear in my journal. The record only makes it evident that a state banquet of the period was, in a general way, a frigid affair; but was capable, nevertheless, of considerable mitigation, if one were well launched in conversation with a fair young lady from Kentucky.

A Peerless Princess.

The Princess of Wales dresses, as a rule, in black, and is particularly partial to velvet and very high ruffs about the neck of her costumes. The latter is very becoming, as her neck is somewhat too long for beauty; but it is amusing to see the fashion adopted by the average English woman, who, on the average, have rather short and plump than long and thin necks. What the princess deprives herself of in color she makes up in the toils of her two young daughters, who are rainbows in the London fog with their bright tinted dresses and fair complexions.

Wharton describes the rebel cavalier, Forrest, as being one of the most ignorant men he ever saw, hardly able to write his own name. Before the war, Forrest and Morgan L. Smith, afterward major general in the federal army, had been stove dealers together, one operating in St. Louis and the other in Memphis. Forrest was a terrible braggart, and had not much regard for his word, yet he didn't know fear, and had such a tiger temper that he was dangerous to friends as well as foes. If he had ever received a sufficient insult or slight from the Confederate government, he would not have had the least hesitation in taking his command over to the federal side. The key of his character was his passionate and intense nature. On one occasion he made out his reports, covering a period of days, of the number of the enemy he had killed, and when he had made his aggregate report he guessed far wide of the sum of his daily reports. General Van Dorn was his superior, and his strict martinet disposition was aroused by Forrest's loose way of putting his boasting and exaggeration in the form of figures, and he sent for Forrest and told him: "I want you to explain the discrepancy in your reports." "What is that?" said Forrest. He didn't know what discrepancy meant. "I want you to make the sum of these figures in your daily reports agree with the aggregate in your last report." Forrest began to look fierce and walked up and down, and still said he did not know what he meant. "I mean just this," said Van Dorn, in a cold, soft voice, "if this is true, that must be false." "What, sir!" exclaimed Forrest, like a lion. "I say this, General Forrest, continued Van Dorn without changing his voice; "both of these reports can not be correct; if this is correct, that must be incorrect."

"I have since thought," said Wharton, "that changing the phrase from true and false to correct and incorrect possibly saved Van Dorn's life. Forrest wouldn't have hesitated at any time to have shot a man that hurt his vanity."

Bismarck and the Actress.

Some years ago a curious correspondence between Count Bismarck and the members of a conservative society in Pomerania was published by the *Vossische Zeitung*. This society asked the count for an explanation of his conduct: first, in abandoning the conservative party; second, in allowing himself to be photographed along with Mlle. Lucca, and third, in having ceased to go to church. The count at once gave a categorical reply, with many thanks for the frankness with which his "dear friends" had addressed him. In regard to the first point Count Bismarck says that people at a distance can not judge of the circumstances which must necessarily influence the political conduct of a statesman; that he must act for the good of the country whose destinies have been placed in his hands, and that if his correspondents knew how difficult it is to adopt the right course, and how heavy a burden rests on his shoulders, they would acquit him of willful desertion of his party. In explanation of the second point the count reminds his correspondents of the lengthy negotiations which led to the convention of Gastein. "At one time," he says, "matters came to a deadlock, and life became so insufferably tedious that I did not know how to kill time. I went for a walk, met Mlle. Lucca, whom I knew, and suggested to her that she should relieve the tediousness of our existence by giving a concert. 'Perhaps I will,' she answered, 'but only on one condition.' And what may that be? 'That your excellency will allow yourself to be photographed along with me.' 'With pleasure,' I answered, and this was the origin of the picture. I now leave it to you to judge whether you should cast a stone at me on this account." As for the count's non-appearance at church, he explains that his doctor forbids him to attend divine service, as he has become so exhausted through working night after night that he is not equal to the effort. He adds that he feels this to be a great privation, and often prays in his own room for guidance as to what is best for the fatherland.

The Deepest Shaft.

From the Ounay Times.

According to a statement recently published, the deepest perpendicular shaft at present existing, is that of Anabert, at Anzram, in Bohemia, which has a depth of 3,280 feet. There are others still deeper, if not quite perpendicular. The salt bore at Spezenburg, near Berlin, was carried down some 4,175 feet a few years ago, and a coal mine at Viviers, Belgium, is now 2,542 feet. Two other shafts in Belgium, at Gilly, are sunk to the depth of 2,847 feet, and from these an exploring shaft was sunk 600 feet farther. The deepest shaft in Prussian mining is the Samson, at the Oberharz Lead and Silver works, in Hanover, which is 2,437 feet. The Rosebridge colliery, near Wigan, is 2,824 feet. France has nothing beyond 1,880 feet at a colliery at Rondcamp. These are the only instances, so far as known, of mines being worked at such a depth, but there is one case on record where a depth of upwards of one mile below the surface was reached, viz., at the artesian well at Pottsdam, Missouri, where the chisels have been carried down to 5,500 feet.

Attacked by Utes.

Ounay Times.

Early in the week there were vague rumors afloat to the effect that all the cattle men in the vicinity of La Sal, Paradox valley, Grand river—in short all the grazing country west of here used as winter range—had been hurriedly driven out by the Indians, many leaving their stock behind. The report when traced up came from Meserole & Blake's mail rider, but seemed to have grown in handling.

Tuesday Fred Mayol, who has wintered his herd of about 800 cattle in the neighborhood of Paradox for two or three winters, came in and reported that while he and the two boys who were working for him were in camp about twenty miles this side of Paradox, on Dry creek, a party of twelve Indians came riding up, dashing through the camp, knocking everything over and trying to ride their horses over the men, who were lying upon their blankets. Mr. Mayol was struck several times with a quirt and ordered to leave in twenty-four hours, the Indians saying they would kill the cattle if they were not taken away. These demonstrations were anything but agreeable, and the boys say guns were drawn on Fred several times. Believing that their lives were in danger, they pulled out for home as quickly as possible, leaving the cattle. Mr. Mayol did not recognize any of the Indians, and believes them to have been White River Utes. He will return for his cattle as soon as he can gather sufficient force to make it safe to do so. Reports have caused some other stock men to drive their herds out, but so far as we can learn this is the only instance in which any person has been molested in the least.

Wednesday Gus Seibert came in, having left Paradox two or three days later than Mr. Mayol. He reported plenty of Indians about, but had not been molested in the least and did not know of any one else having been. He believed the assault on Mayol to have been the result of some grudge the Indians may have held against him, and could account for it on no other ground. So far as he knew, no others had been interfered with in the least, and he started on his return the same day. Did not think there was the slightest danger.

There is no doubt that the Indians made a rough assault upon Mayol, but the facts as stated by Seibert that no one else had been molested, shows pretty clearly that it was not the purpose of the Indians to drive the whites away and precipitate a conflict. We can see no cause for alarm, but the government would do well, in view of the many threats that have made, to send in a thousand or so of cavalry to teach these insolent savages to behave themselves.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain has given \$10 to the fund for the widow of John Brown.

The sale of Dr. Chapin's library in New York will net about \$30,000.

Senator Frye is in Halifax, N. S., where he is to argue an important law case.

Several Florida farmers are said to make \$1,000 an acre by cultivating arrowroot.

Gounod was paid \$20,000 by his publisher for the score of his new opera, "The Tribute of Zamora."

Lady Mandeville, formerly Miss Yznaga of New York, wears in London a muff madeout of a young panther's skin.

W. A. M. Grier, who has been nominated for third assistant postmaster-general, is a relation of Alexander H. Stephens.

Your types do not vary; the American you meet in Boston," said Sara Bernhardt, imagining she was paying Boston a gentle compliment, "you meet also in Texas."

Secretary Blaine in conversation with several business men recently said that he favored all laws and measures having for their object the increase of trade between the United States and Mexico.

H. O. Houghton, of the Boston publishing firm, has gone to Europe for a hasty trip through England, France, Germany and Switzerland. It is said that he is a hard worker, and is in need of rest.

The death of General Joe Lane leaves only two surviving generals of the Mexican war—General Harney, aged eighty-one, and General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, now in his ninetieth year.

The French academy has appointed Mr. Renan to the post of "directeur" for the coming quarter. As a result it will fall to him to deliver the address which accompanies the annual award of the prizes for virtue.

"The thruble wid the country, sor, is absenteeism," said an Irish car driver to the tourist. "But there are not many absentes in this part, I hear," was the reply. "Not many absentes, is it? Well, then, let me tell ye the country's just full of absentes."—"Punch."

"They certainly were surprised," said General Joseph E. Johnston of Sherman's troops at Shiloh, in a recent interview, "and did not know of the approach of our massed infantry, cavalry and artillery almost to their lines the day before, or we would not have been received as they were."

A Mr. Perkins, of England, has designed an ocean steamship which he says, on a consumption of fifty tons of coal a day of twenty-four hours, will cross from Queenstown to New York, in four days, and on occasion can make forty miles an hour. The proposed steamer has twin screws forward and aft, the bow screws pulling and the stern ones going ahead.

Madame Krauss, who sings the part of Zamora, in Gounod's new opera, "The Tribute of Zamora," after the patriotic song of "Lift your hearts, and lift your swords," is supposed to faint with emotion. On the opening night in Paris she was aroused by the burst of enthusiasm, and, going to the leader's desk, she kissed the hand of Gounod with great fervor, and then fainted all over again.

Lelia Josephine Robinson, of Boston, applied last week for admission to the bar of Massachusetts. She was the first woman who had ever made such an application in that state. Chief Justice Gray was of the opinion that the legislature, in the laws relating to attorneys, did not intend that women should be included. He would, however, he said, reserve the matter for the full court.

The Far West and the Moon.

Mr. Richard Proctor, the astronomer, writes: "During my recent journeys across the western states (from Kansas City through Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden and San Francisco, and back to Cheyenne and Omaha through St. Joseph to Kansas City) I was much struck by the singular resemblance between the configuration of the North American continent and that of the moon's surface as seen with good telescopes. The journey from Missouri to the Rocky Mountains is usually considered monotonous (so much so, indeed, that one station near the western border of Kansas has received the suggestive name Monotony). But I found those widespread plains (not strictly level but undulating) covered with prairie grass, as impressive as the Rocky Mountains themselves. (The undulations, let me note, resemble those of a sea crossed by two or more series of wide and gentle undulations.) The rise from Kansas City to Sherman, 8,234 feet above the sea level, is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except near Sherman, and the aspect of the country changes much less than one would expect. The chief change in the character of the more level parts arises from the difference in the character of the vegetation, the prairie grass being replaced at a higher level by sage brush. These broad, undulating regions, gradually slanting upward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, strikingly resemble the great so-called 'seas' on the moon, bordered by the ranges of mountains, beyond which lie the regions of great volcanic craters. These lunar seas, with their prevalent dark tints, are among the most striking features of the moon's surface, and, rightly apprehended, indicate a former condition of things on the moon resembling that now prevailing on the earth. They show that the moon, though now arid, had once seas such as our earth has at present. The slow processes of change by which the lunar seas were turned to dry land are, taking the place now, though on a larger scale (but even more slowly), on the earth. The lunar surface much more nearly resembles that of the New World than that of Europe, Asia, Africa or Australia."

TELEGRAPHIC

GARFIELD'S GRIT.

He Means to Fight and Strikes the First Blow.

All His Conkling Nominations Withdrawn.

But Robinson's Name is Still Stoutly Submitted.

More Senatorial Work in Four Hours than in Two Months.

A Actress Who Has Lost Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

COLORADO.

Fireman's Tournament.

DENVER, May 4.—The News' Black Hawk special says: There was a large attendance at the tournament this evening. The first race was straight-away, distance 100 feet, for belt and fifty dollars, and resulted as follows: Rescues, 25½ seconds; Alerts, 25½ seconds; Black Hawks, 24½ seconds; Rough and Ready, 26½ seconds. The next was a juvenile race, distance 100 feet, which resulted: Stars, of Central, 15½; Black Hawks, 16.

In the fee for all 100 feet there were six entries. Will Parpe, of the Bates house, Denver, won first prize, and Fred Ballard, of Black Hawk, 21½. Another foot race not connected with the tournament between Jack Swain and Fred Ballard, fifty yards for fifty dollars a side, was won by Swain in six seconds.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

SHERMAN AND LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A Washington special reports that General Sherman is not quite cordial towards Secretary Lincoln because the latter consults him and Sherman rather than him. The secretary's office, Sherman holds, is a sort of fifth wheel and the duties and responsibilities of the position not clearly defined. It is hard to tell where the responsibility of the secretary of war begins, and that of the general of the army ends. The office will expire with the death or retirement of Sherman and probably will not be revived again. Gen Sherman how ever took no active part but favored the election of Hancock in the recent presidential campaign. This much is known and has never been disputed. The story is that the republican leaders were alarmed about his attitude and feared he would make some public declaration to the ex-soldiers of the country, which would influence many of them to vote for Hancock and thus endanger the cause in states like New York and Indiana. Sherman is very popular with the soldier element, having had under his command first and last nearly half a million of men and a single sentence from him like this: "Hancock is all right, boys, support him," would have been worth all the documents issued by the demagogue during the whole campaign. His conduct forever was very prudent and his attitude neutral. It is said the excursion of the president and other prominent officials to the far western coast, was planned and carried out during the campaign. General Sherman went along and did not get back until the time of the October election, which settled matters. Sherman and Garfield are on excellent terms, and so were Sherman and Hayes until during the last few months of the latter's administration. There were then some unfortunate differences growing out of army retirements, General Sherman thinking his own wishes were not sufficiently consulted, which opinion was pretty generally shared here at the time.

TREASURY PURCHASES.

The treasury department purchased 310,000 ounces of fine silver to-day, for delivery at the San Francisco, Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

CONFIRMING TREATIES.

The senate transacted a remarkably large amount of business in executive session to-day, clearing the calendar of treaties and also taking final action on 84 nominations in about 4½ hours. The first matter disposed of was the Chinese immigration treaty which after a continuation of yesterday's debate lasting three hours but developing no fresh point of interest was ratified without amendment by a practically unanimous vote there being only two senators recorded in the negative. The Chinese commercial treaty after a brief discussion was also ratified without amendment and substantially without opposition. Proceeding with the calendar of treaties the senate next ratified in quick succession the extradition treaty with the United States of Colombia; the consular convention with Italy, modifying and defining the judicial power of certain consulates; the convention with Morocco respecting the taxing prerogative of the Moorish government and a treaty with Japan prescribing reciprocal duties for the Japanese and United States government in cases of shipwrecks upon their respective coasts.

MAHONE MASTER.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Journal's Washington special freely asserted to-day if the republican senators comply with the president's wishes and select some person other than Gorham as a candidate for secretary of the senate, the vote of Mahone will not be bad. It is mainly through Gorham's personal influence that Sen-

ator Mahone was brought into close relation with the republicans of the senate, and he will not consent to allow Gorham to set aside. It looks to many persons as though Mahone is master of the situation, and any attempt to throw Gorham overboard will result in the republicans not only losing the organization of the senate but the control of the committees at the next session.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Received at the treasury department to the closing hours to-day \$8,877,500 six per cent. bonds for continuance at 3½ per cent. The total amount received to date is \$74,352,100.

HE WILL RESIGN.

General George A. Sheridan has expressed a determination to tender his resignation as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

DAWES DENIES.

Senator Dawes has telegraphed the following to a New England paper: "Please say to-morrow that all statements that I or any committee which I am on have advised the president to withdraw the nomination of Robertson, or have recommended to him or to the caucus that action on the nomination be postponed to another session, are false, a fabrication of facts at this end of the wire, and those at the other ends who use the fabrications as true beat themselves, not me."

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT.

The president has sent a message to the senate withdrawing the New York nominations for U. S. marshals and the district attorney's nomination. The nominations withdrawn were, Woodford, McDougall, Payne and Tenney, attorneys and marshals for the northern and southern districts of New York. The president stated in the message that Robertson was not withdrawn. The nomination of John Tyler for Buffalo collector was also withdrawn. The message gave no explanation in connection. There was the greatest excitement over the fact that the message had been sent, and it was at first believed that Robertson had been withdrawn. This is an open declaration of war by the president against Conkling.

RATIFYING CHINESE TREATIES.

The senate has ratified the Chinese immigration treaty without amendment. There were only four votes against it. The senate, after a short debate, at 3:45 ratified the Chinese commercial treaty also.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

President Garfield nominated George P. Pomeroy, of New Jersey, secretary of the United States legation at Paris; Mrs Julia P. Woolfolk postmistress at Jackson, Tenn; Wm R Durfee agent of the Indiana Lapoint agency, Wis; Malachi Krebon, Indiana, receiver of public money, Boise City, Idaho.

An Actress' Letter.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Madame Ambre, who has been made so conspicuous in connection with the break-up of De Beaulieu's French Opera troupe, has written a letter to the Courier des Etats Unis of which the following is a translation:

MONSIEUR EDITOR—I am exceedingly astonished to read in the newspapers a story of my fight with Monsieur Tournie. It is absolutely false and I formally brand it as such. I have been all the time in New York. I left the hotel where I had been staying it is true, and if I do not give my new address it is in order to avoid the presence of unhappy and heartbroken people whom I can no longer relieve. I am conscious of having done my duty to the utmost of my power, having lost in Monsieur de Beaulieu's undertaking, and without being in the slightest degree responsible, the sum of \$75,000, besides my salary for six months. In this loss I do not include that of my jewels, which are pledged for four thousand dollars. As to Monsieur Tournie, whether he left the city alone or not, does not concern me, but one thing I know that concerns me, that is Mme Tournie might have taken the trouble to be better informed before starting a scandalous story which might cost her dear did not Monsieur de Beaulieu and myself entertain for her husband the highest regard and esteem which is due to him. Hoping, Monsieur, you will extend a favorable reception to this letter, I beg you to receive assurance of my distinguished consideration.

[Signed]

EMILE AMBRE.

World's Fair.

NEW YORK, May 5.—There is no disguising the fact that the world's fair is as good as dead and the commission is considering the most suitable means of closing it up. All the subscriptions do not exceed a million dollars. The money received will be returned.

Democratic Rejoicing.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Democratic papers are merry over the breaking of the deadlock. The World calls it a republican backdown and says Dawes' speech yesterday will not conceal from anybody, not even Dawes himself, the fact that he and his colleagues have been beaten into attending to public business by democratic senators. By going into executive session the republican senators admit that they have been in the wrong and the democratic senators in the right from the beginning of the session.

The Herald says the democrats have held their ground from the outset with remarkable tenacity, they have held a position as unconstitutional and revolutionary as that of Farnell in his policy of obstruction in the house of commons.

Boom in Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Post says stock speculation has not been so active and booming for many months. Enormous short interests had been formed in the market. The covering of this, or the beginning to cover, has started prices upwards, and the advance has hardly got well under way before the public began buying, and outsiders were competing for stock in the market with those who had sold stocks short, and who are therefore at present compulsory buyers. This is the situation at the moment, and with an outlook for many stranger things than have happened. A raging wild speculation during the next two or three months may take place, the same of course to be accompanied with the usual reaction. When British consols are selling at \$1.02, and United States 4s at \$1.16, which in both cases is a good deal, on account of very easy money, it must be admitted that important

conditions are favorable to speculation and yet prices are very high and influences are at work in the way of building rural railroads, which in the fullness of time, perhaps a year hence, can not fail to affect seriously some of the properties whose shares are prominent in present speculation. The bulls in the market insist that higher priced dividend paying stocks are very scarce, and small orders to buy them at current prices frequently find the market bare. Chicago and Alton advanced five per cent, yesterday on order to buy one hundred shares.

Sale of Jay Cooke's Estates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The adjourned public sale of the effects of the Jay Cooke estate took place to-day. The sale of western lands and the country seat of Ogontz was made, the limit on the latter having been reduced to one hundred thousand dollars, and the sale was made after lively bidding at \$113,500. It is understood it was purchased for Jay Cooke.

Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Tribune says, "Is De Lesseps deceiving the French about the isthmus canal? All reports from Panama agree that no digging has begun yet although the season of outdoor work was drawing to a close. Considerable surveying is to be done and a small force of laborers are employed and a small force of laborers are at work cutting brush, that is all. De Lesseps himself is not looking after his affairs there. His representative at Panama—Lieutenant Wise—is about to start for Paris. The rainy season will soon put a stop to field work, and as nothing has been accomplished in this direction worth mention, a year has been as good as lost."

South American Explorers.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Prof H H Smith and wife with a party of assistants left Brooklyn this morning on the steamer City of Para for Brazil. Prof Smith will call first at Pernambuco and then return to Para. From this point he and his party will start on a trip up the Amazon in canoes. It is his intention to explore the Amazon and Tapejos rivers to Cuyaba. The party will remain there a year and then follow the course of the river westward to Bolivia, and there is also a probability that they will explore part of the Nurgu river. Mrs. Smith will be the first white woman who has visited the upper waters of the Amazon.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—In the first race, mile heats all ages, Pacific beat the favorite, Long Taw. Julia Bruce won the first heat in 1:50½. The second race, one and a quarter miles, Annie Augusta won, Granger second, Boulevard, favorite third. Time 2:18½. The third race, two mile dash, Boulevard won, Brave second. Time 2:55.

Wisconsin Gold Quartz.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special from Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, says that some time since was thought to be gold-bearing quartz was discovered a few miles northeast of this city on the farm of N K Maxwell. A ledge of lime rock varying from ten to fifty feet with perpendicular face partially encircles Fond-du-Lac at a distance of from three to ten miles. It was at a point on this ledge where quartz crops out under the limestone, but these specimens found at this point gold bearing quartz shows one foot above the surface ground and reaches to an unexplored depth below. Some specimens taken from the top of the drift assayed in Boston \$21 per ton. Boston capitalists have secured a working lease and will erect a stamp mill and necessary machinery.

Troops for the Border.

CHEYENNE, May 4.—Two companies of the third cavalry left Fort Russell to-day for the White River, two companies of cavalry also left Fort Sanders and two left Fort Steele, all for the same destination. Trouble with the White River Utes is anticipated and the government proposes to over-awe or crush the Indians.

Rejoicing Over the Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The ratification of the Chinese immigration treaty by the senate to-day, was received with quiet but universal satisfaction. The recent increase in Chinese immigration of nearly three thousand within the last six weeks, with another thousand on steamer, has aroused alarm.

An Absurd Rumor.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Times says: A statement appeared in a Cincinnati newspaper on Tuesday that Carl Schurz had been invited to become president of the Northern Pacific railroad, when the latter should come under control of the Villard combination. President Villard said to the Times reporter last evening that the story was the most absurd thing he had ever heard of, and added: "You may quote me as authority for saying there is not a word of truth in it."

At the offices of the Northern Pacific a prominent officer said there was no consolidation with the Villard combination, nor is there likely to be one.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 5.
MONEY—Easy, 3/8 @ 4.
GOVERNMENTS—Strong.
STOCKS—Closed firm.
SILVER—1.12 1/2.
United States 4s, 115 1/2 Northern Pacific 4s, 42 1/2
Northern Pacific 4s, 42 1/2 Kansas Pacific 4s, 42 1/2
Texas Pacific 4s, 42 1/2 K. P. (Denver div.), 109 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande, 110 1/2
Union Pacific 4s, 118 1/2 D. S. P. & P., 106 1/2
Central Pacific 4s, 116

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Kansas Pacific, 52 1/2 Hannibal & St. Joe, 16 1/2
Union Pacific, 119 1/2 Lake Shore, 108 1/2
Central Pacific, 82 1/2 Jersey Central, 100 1/2
Northern Pacific, 42 1/2 M. & E. T. & P., 40 1/2
Texas Pacific, 42 1/2 Phila. & Reading, 40 1/2
Wabash, 48 1/2 Ohio & Mississippi, 44 1/2
Erie, 45 1/2 Michigan Central, 127 1/2
C. & N. O., 106 1/2 D. L. & W., 124 1/2
M. & St. P., 118 1/2 Canada Southern, 72 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande, 108 1/2 Panama (offered), 26 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pacific Mail, 52 1/2 W. F. & Co. Ex., 118 1/2
W. U. Tel. Co., 118 1/2 Am. Ex. Co., 73 1/2
Am. Union Tel. Co., 78 U. S. Ex. Co., 63 1/2
A. & P. Tel. Co., 48

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 5.
WHEAT—\$1.04.
BULK MEATS—Easy, shoulders \$5.75, short ribs \$6.65,
corn \$1.02, steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

Monetary Conference.

PARIS, May 5.—The second plenary sitting of the monetary conference was held to-day. Fremant, Lord Reay and Sir Alexander T. Galt were present. Vrolic was appointed vice president. A series of resolutions, submitted by Vrolic and reported by the committee, were adopted for discussion. Delegates from Germany, Austria, England, India, Canada, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland expressed the views of their respective governments. It is understood that their statements contained reservations of various degrees of importance.

Mr. Gorham is opposed to reform. He is one of the fellows that sneers about it.

The Denver papers speak as though Peck's confirmation was assured. We do not believe it. Senator Hill is making a strong fight for McMorris and will win.

The Tribune gave an excellent description of what our senate was before the dead-lock was broken. It said it was "a sort of an active adjournment with a month attachment."

Dorsey's contracts for star routes were increased from \$55,246 to \$501,572, an increase of about \$450,000 per annum. During the last three years this increase would be nearly a million and a half. It requires a good deal of faith to believe him innocent.

General Sheldon has been confirmed governor of New Mexico. General Sheldon expects to represent New Mexico in the United States senate. He may be disappointed, however. Colorado's territorial governors have never won this success. Elbert, Rountt and Evans are still candidates, however.

President Hayes never used government patronage against Conkling. He simply objected to having it used for him. Garfield will go farther. If Conkling opposes any of his nominations on personal grounds purely, then Garfield not only will object to having the patronage used for Senator Conkling, but will use it against him.

In politics it is considered right to stand by one's friends. Mr. Robertson and his friends all assisted to nominate Garfield. What good political precedent can be given to show that Garfield should desert these faithful friends and throw the influence of his administration to those who are enemies of Robertson and tried to prevent his nomination.

Judge McMorris was not aware of how many friends he had, until the recent effort was made against his appointment on the Ute commission. Telegrams have been pouring into Washington by the hundreds from the best men in the state urging his appointment. These telegrams have not been solicited, but were a spontaneous manifestation of confidence in Judge McMorris.

The Cincinnati Commercial sums up the Brady scandal as follows: "If Brady is 'all right,' as he assumes, he should not be 'offended at James for investigating his department so as to secure for him a 'clean bill,' and Gorham should not make 'insinuations that the president was a bad man because he wrote letters under the 'impression that Brady was a good man.' 'If Brady was a clean patriot, who had 'made a fortune in telephone speculations, 'what was the harm in taking money for 'the Indiana campaign?'"

Some weeks ago it was said by Murat Halstead that this Ohio president, if he had a fight with Conkling, would use a club and not a feather duster. The action of President Garfield in withdrawing the nominations of all of Conkling's friends would intimate this. The nomination of Robertson is the only New York nomination before the senate. If Senator Conkling fights this on personal grounds, then no more of his friends will be nominated to office. There may not be much civil service reform about this, but there is a good deal of practical common sense. Civil service reform is not the kind of a weapon to fight anti-reformers with. They should be fought with their own weapons. Garfield is doing this, with no pretensions to reform. He is making the fight which Hayes should have made.

Yesterday we stated that there must be some mistake about the report that Senator Teller was supporting Mr. Peck for the vacancy on the Ute commission. We have now more definite information. It seems that on the 25th of last March Senator Teller wrote Judge McMorris soliciting him to take a position on the Ute commission and saying that he had suggested the matter to Senator Hill who finally concurred. Judge McMorris gave permission to Senator Teller to use his name, and Senator Teller replied April 5th that his name would be immediately sent to the senate. Judge McMorris never thought of being a candidate until Senator Teller suggested it to him. Senator Teller also proposed McMorris' name to Senator Hill, and is really the one responsible for McMorris' candidacy. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be supposed that Senator Teller would recommend Peck, after having induced Judge McMorris to be a candidate, because it would not only show remarkable duplicity, but lack of that shrewdness which Senator Teller is supposed to possess to an eminent degree.

James T. Fields.

From Whittier's "Text on the Beach."
One, with his beard scarce silvered, bore
A ready credence in his looks,
A lettered magnate, lordling o'er
An ever widening realm of books.
In him brain currents, near and far,
Converged as in a Leyden jar;
The old, dead authors thronged him round
About,
And Elzevir's gray ghosts from leathern graves
Looked out.

He knew each living pundit well,
Could weigh the gifts of him or her,
And well the market value tell
Of poet and philosopher.
But if he lost, the scenes behind,
Somewhat of reverence vague and blind,
Finding the actors human at the best,
No reader lips than his the good he saw confessed.

His boyhood fancy not outgrown,
He loved himself the singer's art;
Tenderly, gently, by his own
He knew and judged an author's heart.
No Radamantian brow of doom
Bowed the dazed pedant from his room;
And bards, whose name is legion, if denied,
Bore off alike intact their verses and their pride.

Pleasant it was to roam about
The lettered world as he had done,
And see the lords of song without
Their singing robes, and garland on,
With Wordsworth's paddy Rydal mere,
Taste rugged Elliott's home brewed beer,
And with the ears of Rogers, at fourscore,
Hear Garfield's bushy tread and Walpole's wit once more.

SORROW IN SICILY.

Mt. Etna Cracked and Spoiled.

NEW YORK TIMES.
Sicily belongs to free and united Italy, but this is a small consolation now that the island is threatened with the loss of traveling foreigners. It was Etna that drew the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, and the occasional American to Sicily, but now the fatal truth that Etna is cracked and will no longer prove an attraction to foreigners has been published by a scientific journal.

Etna was undoubtedly the best volcano in Europe. Vesuvius is an excellent volcano for its size, and the Neapolitans have made the most of it. The eruptions of Vesuvius are frequent, and often they are really imposing, especially in the eyes of people who have never seen a first-class volcano. Almost every winter a tiny stream of real lava can be found flowing out of some crevice in the cone, and the Neapolitan hotel keepers always assert that a tremendous eruption is close at hand. Still, after all, Vesuvius is a small affair, and is not for a moment to be compared with towering, snow-capped Etna. Stromboli is another good steady volcano, that is always blazing, and were it situated where hotel keepers could utilize it there is no doubt that it would be deservedly popular. But Etna is, or rather was, worth half a dozen such toy volcanoes as Stromboli. It is a mountain nearly 10,000 feet in height, and the view from its summit is grander than the view from any of the summits of the Alps. When it has an eruption, the best efforts of Vesuvius are in comparison as the bubbling of a tea-kettle. Its streams of lava are miles in width, and are ravaged only by those of Kilauwa. Its earthquakes shake Catania, Messina and lesser towns into piles of shapeless ruins, and its enormous crater could almost contain the entire mountain of Vesuvius. Naturally the Sicilians have been proud of their unrivaled volcano. It has been their chief source of income. The Catanian hotel keepers have grown rich by taking in the wayfaring foreigner and helping him on his way to the mountain. The rest of the population of Catania has furnished him with donkeys and hired itself to him as guides; and the people of the other parts of the island have laid in wait for him in the gloomy pine forests of Etna, and enriched themselves with his clothes and what little money the hotel keeper and donkey men may have overlooked. No wonder the simple and honest Sicilian loved his mountain, and gratefully acknowledged the tourists which it lured into his hands. It is estimated that no less than thirty thousand families of hotel keepers, donkey owners, guides and brigands have annually derived their sole support from tourists who visit Mount Etna, and it is heart-breaking to think of the misery which stares these people in the face now that Etna is apparently spoiled.

Not quite a year ago there was every prospect that Etna was about to have a violent eruption, and a great business revival was anticipated by the industrial classes of Sicily. On the 20th of May the mountain suddenly cracked, and a vast fissure miles in length appeared in one of the sides. The preliminary symptoms of eruption immediately ceased. The mountain relieved itself of a little mud, and then ceased to growl, shake, or give any other signs of life. Experienced volcano engineers have pronounced the opinion that so long as the crack remains open it will be impossible to get up pressure enough to produce an eruption, and that in all probability the volcano will be as useless as an exploded locomotive boiler.

Farragut's Wife.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
Mrs. Farragut is devoted to that memory, and never wearies of talking of her husband. She was his second wife, the first being her sister, who was an invalid for many years before her death, and to whom the admiral gave the tenderest care. She is comparatively a young woman, in appearance not over forty, though about fifty years of age. She was much younger than her husband, who if living would be eighty years old. Mrs. Farragut is of medium height, with brown hair and blue eyes, and her face is expressive of the goodness of her heart. The fact that her husband was so devoted to the invalid first wife and her sister, and his kind thoughtfulness for women generally, has made its impression on her, and this, added to her own appreciative nature, makes her ready to recognize the efforts of her own sex, and their honest struggle with the world. She is a Christian woman, a member of the Episcopal church, and her pastor, Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Incarnation church in New York, by her request made the prayer at the unveiling ceremonies. On Sunday, President Hopkins, of William college, preached at the congregational church, President Garfield, his wife, mother, and Mrs. Farragut attended, the latter as a guest at the White House. She has been very happy

in her son and only child, Mr. Lovall Farragut, who has been in full accord with her in regard to the statue. Mrs. Farragut says: "Though my husband was not a member of the church until within a few years previous to his death, he never ate a meal without first asking God to bless it, and never undertook any great work without invoking His aid." She speaks with moist eyes and tender tones of his message to her, written the night before the famous battle of Mobile Bay. "We go to-morrow to victory or death, God alone knows which. But whatever may come, remember, my dear wife, that in all our married life I have never swerved in my fidelity to you." They went forward that morning, the Tennessee firing the first shot at forty-seven minutes past 6 o'clock. It was soon to be her last, for she went down in the face of the fleet, sunk by a torpedo. At this, the Brooklyn stopped and backed, stopping the advance of the other ships. Farragut, high in the main rigging of the Hartford, shouted to Captain Drayton: "Go ahead at full speed." The flagship dashed ahead the other ships following, officers and men believing they were going to death with their commander. The great heart of the hero prayed, "O thou Creator of man! who gave him reason, guide me now. Shall I continue on or must I go back?" He afterward said: "A voice thrivered in my ear, 'go on!' I felt myself relieved from further responsibility, for I knew that God himself was leading me to victory." It was a victory, for the rebel ram Tennessee soon stuck her colors to the stars and stripes.

The Logic of Events.

GALVESTON NEWS.
There was an exciting scene this morning in the recorder's court. The neighbors of Gabe Snodgrass, living on Galveston avenue, were compelled to have him arrested. He had whipped his wife, and his screams were so terrific that a crowd at a saloon ten blocks distant put their untouched glasses back on the bar and went to the door to see what was the matter. Both Gabe and his wife Matildy were in court. "What do you mean, sir," said his honor, sternly, "by such cruel treatment of her whom you vowed at the altar to love and cherish?" Gabe assumed a persuasive attitude and emphasized every word he said by the most extravagant gestures. He was laboring under intense mental excitement. "I'll explain it to yer jedge. Foah God, I hardly teched her, wid de toe ob my boot. I tell yer, jedge, dat dem nigger's voice am to blame. When she sings out hit sounds like a hull camp meetin'. Am I to blame becase Matildy has got a voice like a biler explodin?" His honor shook his head as if to intimate that the theory was too thin. "Yer don't believe me? Now, jedge, jess you jedge for yourself," said Gabe, and, lifting up a hoof the size of a ham, he gave Matildy a kick that would have jolted an elephant. She threw her hands up and opened a mouth as big as that of a circus hippopotamus. She gave a prolonged yell that caused two teams to run away, and caused everybody in the court room to hold their hands to their ears. "Dar," said Gabe, triumphantly, when she subsided, "is yer gwine ter punish me becase she has got a soprano voice? Is I ter blame becase she makes a Sangerfest outn herself?" His honor saw the justice of Gabe's defence, and told him to clear out.

General Jackson and the Sabbath Day.

NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT.
During the latter part of General Jackson's life he was in the habit of coming down to New Orleans to see his old friends and comrades in arms and participate in the celebration of the glorious eighth of January. It happened on one of these visits that the eighth occurred on Sunday. General Plauchie called upon the old hero and requested him to accompany the military to the great day. "I am going to church to-morrow," mildly observed the general. The military preparations for the celebration went on, and Sunday morning dawned bright and beautiful. At 10 o'clock General Plauchie called at the St. Charles and informed General Jackson that the military and civic processions were ready to accompany him to the scene of his glory. "General Plauchie," responded Old Hickory, turning upon him the glance of his kindling eye, "I told you I was going to church to-day." General Plauchie withdrew, muttering to himself, "I might have known better." The celebration was postponed till the next day, and General Jackson listened on that day to one of the most eloquent discourses in the church on Lafayette square from Dr. Scott ever pronounced in the pulpit.

The Queen's Prejudice Against Edinburgh.

LONDON TRUTH.
I am informed that (as I stated several weeks ago would probably be the case) the queen has decided to review the Scotch volunteers in the queen's park, at Edinburgh, about the third week in August, when her majesty will stay for two days at Holyrood, on her way back to Balmoral. Certain alterations in the palace have already been arranged for, in view of the royal visit. So far as I remember, the queen has only stayed once at Holyrood since the Prince Consort's death, her majesty having conceived a strong dislike to Edinburgh, as she always believed that the prince's illness originated in a cold which he caught there at the laying of the foundation stone of the postoffice, when he was kept standing bareheaded in a drizzling rain, until he got thoroughly chilled, in consequence of the inordinate length of the prayer "offered" on the occasion.

The Veterans.

BOSTON ADVERTISER.
Having occasion on Thursday to call upon our mayor, I found him standing in front of the city hall steps, and I heard the music of a fine band not far off. Soon there passed in review a well-drilled regiment, the Twelfth, commanded by Col. S. V. K. Cruger, an excellent soldier, but before them marched men who must have excited far more interest—the veterans of the same regiment, who had passed down Broadway exactly twenty years ago that day on their way to the seat of war. It was very moving to see the skeleton companies and the many gray heads and the tattered battle flags. There have been several of these gatherings of veterans, and they vividly recall past times, strange as it is to remember that two decades have passed since these old and middle-aged men were boys in blue and the great struggle lay ahead instead of far behind them.

The Golden Globe is strongly opposed to an extra session. It is level headed.

The Leadville Herald says, "The men of Colorado who propose to go in for federal patronage are now anxious to know which of the senators will control it. They will be the most uneasy set of fellows in the world until they find it out, and Garfield should hurry up and make his choice."

President Garfield takes exception very properly to the confirmation of Gorham. The republican senators insult a republican president by giving their highest office to a man who fills his paper with the most unscrupulous and vile attacks on the executive. "Courtesy of the senate" should embrace ordinary politeness.

Representative Belford has received a letter from Conkling and is proud. He immediately rushed into print with it as Private Dalzell always does with his private correspondence with great men. Judge Belford is truly as great a man as Private Dalzell who once had a letter from Garfield.

The Chinese treaty will be ratified and we shall then deal with the Chinese question in a national honorable way. It is a much better way to act than to pass such a faithless anti Chinese bill as was vetoed by President Hayes. We secure the same end without disregarding our obligations.

Mr. Gould seems very desirous to have it understood that the best line in Mexico, running from the City of Mexico to Laredo, is his. It was granted to Palmer and Sullivan and Gould has no connection with it. The New Orleans Picayune, in the article published this morning in the dispatches, does not show itself to be much of an authority.

Tunis, into which the French troops are advancing, is an independent nation now and has been since 1871. It contains a population of about 2,000,000 and maintains a standing army of about 10,000. There is little likelihood of a war because France is interested in sustaining the present government. It has a large debt mainly held in France which it is gradually paying.

Instead of enumerating the population, we suggest that the subject of drainage be discussed and examined. It would be well to know what system can be introduced and what it will cost. It is possible that the cost will be so reasonable that property holders will be willing to pay for it as assessments on their property which will be benefited by it. This will be a juster method as only those will pay for the improvement who are directly benefited by it.

Referring to the report that Mr. Peck is to be appointed to succeed Mr. Money-penny on the Ute commission, the Tribune says: "He is being opposed by the respectable republicans of the state, and bitterly." We understand that Mr. Peck has been recommended by Judge Belford, H. M. Teller, Governor Pitkin and all the rest of the state officers and by Judges Beck and Elbert of the supreme court.—[Denver Republican.]

There must be some mistake about the above. Senator Teller was among those who supported Judge McMorris in the beginning and it can hardly be possible that he would prove treacherous. A correction by the Republican is due Senator Teller.

We copy elsewhere an article from the Denver Tribune regarding the fight for the vacancy on the Ute commission. It says that Senator Hill is making a strong fight for Judge McMorris. It also says that there is bad faith on the part of some one, as Judge McMorris was solicited by our whole congressional delegation to take the position. Just who is responsible for this bad faith has not become public. The fact, however, that the better republican sentiment has been so strongly aroused and is so earnestly expressed in favor of Judge McMorris is a decided compliment to that gentleman. The people of this state have no particular love for the Utes, but they want such men put on the commission as will deal with them justly and honestly.

Our dispatches give the programme of the monetary conference. The questions to be discussed are all fundamental, and have a practical application on the present situation of bi-metallic countries. The questions cover the whole subject of bi-metalism and indicate an intelligent consideration of it. The culminating question is what the ratio shall be if the preceding propositions regarding bi-metalism are sustained. It is the great practical question to be considered by the conference. It will show the greatest difference of opinion. The ratio, which shall be fixed, must recognize any fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, which has been caused by production and by such legislation as will remain unchanged. Some causes which have depreciated silver will be removed and tend to restore the old ratio. Among these may be mentioned the closing of the mints of the Latin Union and the limited coinage of silver in this country. Other causes, like the demonetization of silver by Germany, and the increased relative production of silver, will not be changed, and will continue to depreciate the value of silver as compared with gold. These questions are intricate and subtle, and it is fortunate so able a commission will consider them. It can solve the problem if it is solvable.

BELFORD'S SILENCE.

There have been no new developments in the alleged Hamill disloyalty to Belford which has been a leading topic of discussion in the newspapers for weeks. The last letter published was Senator Kearney's which required an explicit reply from Judge Belford. It will be remembered that Judge Belford wrote directly after his return from Washington a letter to the Register-Call in which he stated in substance that Judge Coulter told him that Senator Kearney had stated to Coulter that Mr. Hamill used money in Gilpin county to make Belford run behind his ticket. Judge Belford in his letter said that he knew nothing more about it and gave no opinion as to the truth of the report. This elicited a reply from Senator Kearney in which he stated that he never said anything of the sort to Coulter, which of course did not require any additional reply from Belford. But it also contained the statement that after hearing such charges had been made to Belford, he took Judge Coulter to Belford and that Coulter then and there denied that he ever told Belford or anyone else that Kearney had made such charges. If this is true then Judge Belford is convicted of dishonorable conduct to Hamill in suppressing information in his letter which would have practically cleared him, for if Coulter denied to Belford these charges there is nothing to sustain them. Judge Belford is also convicted of misrepresenting the facts, for he told the public that he knew nothing more than was in his letter, whereas he suppressed the most important information relating to the discussion. Under these circumstances one would hardly suppose that Judge Belford would rest quietly under the imputations contained in Senator Kearney's letter. It cannot be said that they are not worth noticing because they are irresponsible. The charges are made over the name of a gentleman of high standing. It cannot be said that they are of too little moment for they convict Judge Belford of dishonorable conduct and misstatement of facts.

The silence of Judge Belford under these circumstances is inexplicable unless he is guilty. No other explanation can be satisfactorily given. It is understood also that Senator Kearney is ready if need be to produce witnesses who will testify to the correctness of the denials of Coulter in Belford's and his presence. This may account for Belford's extreme silence. We think that this subject ought to be fully ventilated. Judge Belford's friends have been playing for him the part of a martyr for three months. To do this successfully they have attacked the party loyalty of a man who may have great faults, but has at least the merit of having kept his word to his political allies. The Belford party loudly made these charges at first and offered to substantiate them with undoubted proof. This they cannot do, and instead of frankly admitting it, they let the charges remain, which they promised to prove but cannot. The whole affair is alike contemptible to Judge Belford and his friends. Judge Belford might have simply said that the charges were not supported, but instead he wrote a column letter which concealed its want of facts by verbosity and which contained a hypocritical statement of facts. The republican party owes to its faithful members a vindication from unjust charges and to its doublefaced time servers the rebuke they have deserved. We therefore have called up again the charges which the Belford organs were the first to make and are now so anxious to drop.

The report of the legislative committee on the Arapahoe assessment has been made to the governor, and it will be made public immediately. The county assessors should know its contents immediately, so as to be guided in their work. The discussion will now begin again. It was only right that it should be suspended until after the report of the committee.

We have not been able to agree with much that the Republican has said about the dead-lock. But yesterday it spoke emphatically against republican senators supporting Gorham for the secretaryship of the senate, on the ground that he is bitterly assailing Garfield and defending the "star route" frauds. This is good republicanism. The senate is not called on to vindicate Brady.

Mr. Brady gave out, at the time of the congressional investigation, that he made his money out of telephone speculations, and not from "star routes." General Garfield, in asking Brady to contribute to carry Indiana, supposed that his wealth was honestly and legitimately obtained. Garfield's letter to Hubbell, alluded to in today's dispatches, therefore, is in no sense improper, and only brings out more clearly Brady's duplicity.

We have been asked why nothing more is said about the hotel scheme. We are pleased to say that the whole amount is practically raised. We are only waiting for the addition of a few names to publish the entire list. The hotel may be said to be no longer a project but an accomplished fact. The plans are now being drawn and we shall publish full details soon.

The challenge of Hamill to answer the charges against him, if made by responsible parties, is not accepted. The newspapers that assumed the charges were true in January last are in a pitiable plight.

LEADVILLE.

Curious Discrepancies—Reputations Easily Made and Unmade.

LEADVILLE, May 2.—Hibernia has for some time been the great gambling stock of Leadville. Its sales on the stock board of New York and its baby imitator of Leadville have many times exceeded those of all other Leadville stocks combined. The Hibernia has a wedge of territory which crosses the Lee ore chute. The ore was worked out last fall and winter and netted the company in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Three dividends of \$30,000 each were successively declared, and the stock went up from fifty cents nominal in August to \$1.55 actual in January. The number of shares in the capital stock of the company is 30,000, of a par value of \$25 each, or a full par value of \$7,500,000. The extent of territory is a little more than that of a full claim. It will be observed that an actual profit of one hundred thousand dollars—or perhaps a few thousand over—increased the market value of the stock over three hundred thousand dollars. It was undoubtedly supposed by the public that the ore body was more extensive. The end came, however, and the stock went back almost to the nominal figures of August.

Meantime the Hibernia workings having disclosed the fact that the Lee ore chute extended westward into Matchless ground, that company lost no time in sinking a shaft to catch it. This added greatly to the productive value of the Matchless. In fact the grade of the ore seemed to improve with progress westward, notwithstanding the chute was steadily approaching the surface. A vein of horn silver, rivaling that of the Lee, was encountered, and some very high grade shipments were made.

And now comes another interesting chapter. Both the Hibernia and the Big Pittsburg claims abut in part on the southeast line of the Matchless. A short time since, the Big Pittsburg drifted to the Matchless line and encountered the ore body of the latter. A re-survey of the properties was had and the surveyors reported that the Matchless end line had been located too far south. Both the Big Pittsburg and the Hibernia quickly availed themselves of this information. They now had a fat slice of the rich Matchless ore body and all they had to do was to take it out and boom their depressed stocks. They took great care that the public should be well informed of their good fortune. Of course everything was just as represented! Big Pittsburg stock, followed by Hibernia, felt the impulse, and by persistent drumming Hibernia was sent up almost to its January figures. Suddenly it is announced that still another survey has determined that the old Matchless line is correct and that the Hibernia and Big Pittsburg have been booming on Matchless ore. This falls like a wet blanket on holders of Hibernia. A sharp decline in the stock occurred on Friday, followed on Saturday by a partial recovery. It now remains to be seen what the next survey will disclose. A deep laid scheme may account for the whole business.

The exact truth seems to be that the rich Matchless ore body extends to the south line of that claim and a little beyond on Hibernia and Big Pittsburg ground. These latter claims in any event have some good ore, but not yet in sufficient quantity to justify any marked rise in their stocks. Should the ore chute continue southwesterly or a changed dip it would give additional value to the Big Pittsburg property but would not materially help Hibernia. The latter property has good prospective value, although there is nothing disclosed at present to justify the market value of its stock. The safe way is to leave the stock to the professional brokers. J. L. LOOMIS.

The Vacancy in the Ute Commission.

Denver Tribune. A few weeks ago it was understood that Judge McMorris was to be nominated by the senate. The state at last published the fact as though it was a foregone conclusion. Then both our senators and representatives were understood to be for him. Have any of them proven faithless? Any criticism on Senator Peck in this connection might be misinterpreted. But there should be no question about who should receive the appointment if it lies between these two men. The position needs a man of integrity. Judge McMorris fills all the requirements. He is honest and able. The position came to him for this reason and was not solicited by him.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

As this matter is being very generally discussed by republicans there is no reason why the newspapers should not take a hand. At least two members of the delegation joined in a request to Judge McMorris to become an applicant. It was presumed that the Colorado members of congress would have the disposal of the office and hence this request was regarded as a virtual settlement of the question. Indeed, for several weeks nobody thought that there would be any contest. Very suddenly Mr. Peck came into the field, and it was then discovered that Senator Hill was the only man of the delegation who was working heartily and honestly for McMorris. Every effort was being put forward to secure the nomination of Peck, and at last accounts it seemed more than probable that he would be selected. Indeed, the new Indian commissioner, Hon. Hiram Price, telegraphed as much on Monday night.

THE GAZETTE says that "any criticism of Senator Peck in this connection might be misunderstood," and there is this danger. It will not be out of place to state, however, that for two days the wires have been loaded down with protests against the appointment. Leaving out altogether the peculiar manner in which Judge Mc-

Morris was dragged into the fight and then abandoned, there is still the fact to be met that the selection of Senator Peck would be a very unpopular one for reasons which are pretty thoroughly understood by the republicans of the state. Unfortunately the contest has taken on the color of a faction row and this interferes somewhat with a just appreciation of its points. We hope, however, that Senator Hill will succeed in defeating the appointment. He is acting from entirely conscientious motives and he has the hearty sympathy of the leading republicans of the state. A further complication in the case is a mysterious influence which Peck seems to have in his favor in Washington. It has been quite clearly established that Indian Commissioner Price is working for him. What the power is which is pulling this string is not quite clear, but it is being exercised for a purpose which is not entirely creditable.

The international monetary conference is in good working order. This harmony indicates favorable results.

The dead lock is broken. Hurrah.

The senate is again attending to business.

The Morning Star.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday contains the following concerning the Morning Star mine: "But little has been said for a long time regarding the Morning Star mine. Up to the first of January the mine was producing an immense ore output, but during the present year absolutely no stopping except such as necessary to further develop the ore bodies has been done, and the entire aim has been to open out new territory. Of course, in driving drifts through ore, much mineral has to be broken, and from this an average production has been made of about thirty thousand dollars a month. Last month the ore shipments amounted to 623 tons, returning all the way from twenty eight dollars to ninety dollars a ton, the average being forty eight dollars.

"Yesterday the mine was visited, more especial attention being given to the new workings. The main working shaft, 250 feet deep, with the main incline running east for 365 feet, is the same as at the last visit of the reporter, with the exception that a double set of upright timbers have been put in the entire length of the incline.

"The first drift visited was the number four north level from the incline. This extends first due north and then north-west, a distance altogether of about two hundred feet. It shows a large ore body, varying from four to eight feet in thickness. A cross cut also extends to the northeast, connecting by a winze or ore chute with the workings of the fifth level. The fifth level runs due north, connecting with the new east shaft and also extending some forty feet beyond. This level is mostly above the main ore body, though ore is exposed in it much of its length. A few feet south from where the main shaft connects, an incline has been run east a distance of sixty feet. This follows down a fine vein of sand carbonates and shows a body four feet thick in the face. This is at a point 130 feet from the east end line of the Morning Star property. The east shaft is on the line between the Waterloo and Morning Star, and there has scarcely been any development on the Waterloo ground. Simply the two levels, four and five, extending a few feet into it, and a few drifts and cross-cuts. These all expose fine ore faces. Pushing forward these drifts and proving up the ground of the Waterloo is now receiving the attention of the company.

"On the south side of the main incline levels five and four are both opened into large amounts of ore. In level four an upraise is being made and has not yet determined the height of the ore, though already several sets of timbers high. Through the portion of the mine so far described scarcely any stopping has been done. Level three east connects through to the Evening Star line. The small amount of stopping that has been done in the mine is principally from this level. As it is now connected with the other levels, the mouth of number three is closed. Level two south is also in fine ore. From this a drift extends west on a level, thus cutting the ore body below the depth of the shaft. At this point on the Evening Star line, connecting with the number one south level which starts at the shaft, the largest ore body ever found in Leadville has been exposed. The ore is over sixty feet thick, and nine sets of timbers high have been put in. This drift, or rather stope but one drift wide, extends for a hundred feet east and west along the line of the Evening Star. A wall of ore stands on the north side of this large excavation, that it is impossible to estimate. A body of ore sixty feet high, and one hundred feet long, if it extends any great distance to the north, will furnish an amount of ore that will take years to exhaust.

"To the northwest from these workings, some five hundred feet distant, the new Waterloo shaft has been sunk. This is now down 150 feet. At 132 feet a seam of ore was cut, assaying ninety-six ounces in silver, and fifty per cent in lead. Below this the shaft struck a large iron body, all vein matter, and at 150 feet the material again became soft, and gave returns of forty three ounces in silver, with but a small percentage of lead. At this time the water poured into the shaft from below in such quantities as to prevent further working. A new Cornish pump has been ordered and was expected to arrive last night. This will at once be put at work, and the shaft will be sunk to greater depth. Mr. Watson will arrive to-day,

and will personally superintend the putting in this new machinery. From the Half Way House shaft, still further to the north, a drift along the line of the Henrietti extends south, and a fine ore body was found. This is at a point but fifty feet east from the new Waterloo shaft, and a body of ore ten feet in thickness is known to exist at that point.

"The future workings of the mine will be from the three main shafts mentioned above, viz: the No. 1, or present main shaft, the new east shaft, on the line between the Waterloo and Evening Star, and the new Waterloo shaft. All these shafts will be connected by underground drifts, and more shafts will be sunk as required. It is the purpose of the company to thoroughly open up the territory belonging to it, and not until this is effected will ore extraction be hastened. The mine has already produced and sold over a million dollars' worth of ore, and now, while driving development, is enabled to divide among its owners from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars a month, so that there is no pressing necessity for money and time can be taken to fully open up the mine.

Over all three present shafts are first-class buildings and machinery. The company has also a fine office, large boarding house and surface improvements of all kinds, among the best of any mines in the state."

On Monday the election for directors of the Little Pittsburg company for the ensuing year was held in New York city. It resulted in a re-election of the old board entire, which consists of the following: Hon. William H. Barnum, David S. Draper, Charles S. Canda, Colonel Louis Fitzgerald, F. E. Canda, John J. McCook and William Bond.

Sergeant O'Keefe came down from the peak yesterday. He informs us that the snow is going rapidly and that the trail is now clear to the summit. There have been two visitors to the peak this season, namely: Enoch Hallett of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and John Kuhn of Manitou. These gentlemen ascended the peak on April 20th. The first arrival last year was on April 7th.

We learn from an exchange that the snow has now melted sufficiently to enable miners to travel over the mountains to Irwin. Twelve men are at work on the Ruby King, part in the shaft and part in the tunnel. The ore looks well. A considerable quantity of high-grade ore is on the dump of the Venango. The mountains now resound with the sound of the blast. A new contract has been let on the Anglo-American lode. Work on the Enterprise stamp mill is going on steadily; and 80,000 tons of freight for the mill are said to be on the road. Twenty men are at work on the Forest Queen, and the ore house is filling up.

The following item from the Solid Muldoon is suggestive as David Day left Ouray for Denver about a week ago: "The gentleman who took Dad Town's light colored plug hat to Denver is requested to return the same by express at the first opportunity. Dad can't leave his room since it was taken."

The Las Vegas Optic says: "There are, fourteen practicing attorneys in Las Vegas at this time and two or three more are here seeking locations. All are doing well and, with one exception, all expect to go to heaven when they die."

A FABLE.

The Fox's Advice to the Hare.

One day a Fox discovered a fine chance to capture a pullet for his dinner, the only drawback being the fact that the Farmer had set a trap just in the paths which any depredator must travel. In this emergency the hungry Reynard hunted around until he found a Hare, and after a few remarks on the weather, the scramble for office, the Whitaker investigation and the Turkish question, he said:

"I was just thinking, as I overtook you, what impudence some folks have."

"How?"

"Why, I met Miss Pullet a short time since, and she boasted of being able to outrun you."

"The brassy creature!" exclaimed the Hare. "Why, I can run as fast as she can fly!"

"Certainly you can, but she's doing you great injury among your friends by her stories. If I were you I'd see her and warn her that this thing must stop."

"I'll do it! I was built for speed, and everybody knows it, and I won't have no pullet boasting that she can outrun me. Come along and show me where she is."

"Well, I'll go as a special favor, of course," humbly replied the Fox, "and to show Miss Pullet what the Foxes think of the Hares, I will let you take the lead and follow in your footsteps."

As they neared the coop the Hare began to arrange a little speech of greeting, but he soon had other fish to fry. He walked into the trap with eyes wide open, and ere he had recovered from the shock the Fox had secured his dinner.

"Say! Say! I'm caught!" yelled the Hare as he struggled with the trap.

"So I observe," was the reply.

"And what is your advice?"

"To get away as soon as you can!"

MORAL.

Every neighborhood scandal has three lies to one truth. No person becomes a tale-bearer except to forward some scheme of his own. When a fox is anxious to preserve the reputation of a hare, let the hare look out.

Timothy Dexter's Poet.

Reminiscence of a Nonagenarian of Newburyport.

For years the chief wonder of the place was Lord Timothy Dexter, his hairless dog and his images. This man was born in Malden in 1743. He came to Newburyport in early manhood and married a Miss Frothingham, from the old Frothingham mansion, on the corner of High and Olive streets. In a short time he obtained a large fortune by taking advantage of the markets and by lucky adventures. His first successful speculation was buying up continental notes when depreciated, and selling them when a prospect of redemption had raised their value. His speculations in mittens, warming pans, whalebone and the like are widely known. Though ignorant and illiterate, and doubtless somewhat indebted to luck for his good fortune, still it is evident the man was both shrewd and sagacious. His vanity was inordinate. Under any circumstances it is probable he would have proved an eccentricity, still, such were the convivial habits of the period, and constantly surrounded as he was by a band of sycophantic boon companions, who spurred him on to all sorts of ridiculous sayings and doings, one can scarcely judge what the character of the man would have been under the teetotal regime of Neal Dow. Having bought the fine Jackson mansion on High street, nearly opposite his wife's maiden home, he began to beautify it after his own design. Mr. James Wilson was a carver of figure heads of ships. Dexter conceived the idea of employing Mr. Wilson to embellish his house and grounds with wooden statues. These figures were remarkable specimens in wood carving. In this work Mr. Wilson displayed the power of a sculptor; it is a pity he never aspired to works of greater durability. The figures of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, over the front door, were excellent, and the other figures, the eagle upon the cupola, and the animals, were life-like and in good proportion. Dexter built a tomb in the garden; on its completion he got up a mock funeral, had his wife and family arrayed in mourning, acted his part as corpse, and was borne to the sepulchre with due funeral rites. After his resurrection and return to the house he beat his wife because she did not weep while following him to the grave. He kept a person in his house named Jonathan Plummer, who styled himself "physician, preacher, and poet laureate to his excellency Timothy Dexter, Earl of Chester, and knight of the two open mouthed lions." In those days it was the practice to send notes to be read at public worship before the long prayer, requesting suitable petitions in time of affliction or on occasions of joy. Below is a note sent by the poet laureate and read in his pulpit by the Rev. Charles Milton:

"Jonathan Plummer, Jr., desires to return thanks to the transcendently potent controller of the universe, for his marvelous kindness to him in raising him from a desperately low and perilous indisposition, to such a measure of strength and health that he is again able with gladness of heart and transporting rapture of mind to wait at the celestial portals of wisdom. The said Plummer also desires to give thanks to Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end, for his astonishing favor, his contrivance, mercy, and his personal regard to him in snatching him from endless grief and everlasting woe, in a miraculous manner; by light in dreams; for causing the day to dawn in his heart, and the dawning from on high to illuminate his dark and benighted understanding; for chasing far from him the gloomy fog of infidelity, and enabling him triumphantly to rejoice in the glorious light and liberty of the gospel, wherein his blessed Redeemer has crowned his happy life."

The Rev. Parson Milton's response to these requests was: "O Lord, have mercy on this over-pompous brother, whose worldly rhetoric has just startled our ears; save us from cant; bombast, and all the wiles of the devil. Amen."

The Language of Umbrellas.

There is a language of umbrellas as of flowers. For instance, place your umbrella in a rack and it will indicate that it is about to change owners. To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out. To shut it, that a hat or two is to be knocked off. An umbrella carried over the woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To punch your umbrella into a person and then open it "means" "I dislike you." To swing your umbrella over your head signifies "I am making a nuisance of myself." To trail your umbrella along the sidewalk means that the man behind you is thirsting for your blood. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To open an umbrella quickly, it is said, will frighten a mad bull. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies "exchange is no robbery." To purchase an umbrella indicates, "I am a fool." To return an umbrella means—never mind what it means; nobody ever does that. To turn an umbrella in a gust of wind presages profanity. To carry your umbrella in a case signifies that it is a shabby one. To carry an open umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies "I am a woman." To press an umbrella on a friend, saying, "Oh do take it, I had much rather you would than not," signifies lying. To give a friend half of your umbrella means that both of you will get wet. To carry it from home in the morning means "it will clear off."

Anecdote of Tom Corwin.

Cleveland Herald.

It is related of Tom Corwin that once after giving a remarkably humorous speech which sent a great audience into shouts of laughter, he went off in a coach with three young men who greatly admired him. They waited patiently for the quips and jokes they fancied so bright a wit must constantly evolve from his inner consciousness. They were amazed to see him peculiarly sad and quiet. At last he said: "The world will always honor the teacher and despise the clown. Would to God that I had never cracked a joke; but now everybody expects me to be funny, and I am obliged to be so." He then relapsed into silence, and the young men, appreciating his feelings, were silent to the end of the journey.

We are just three years old to-day and are beginning to walk.

Every household should have a daily paper. Don't borrow of your neighbor.

The Duke of Sutherland saw our manager yesterday.

The republican senators cannot afford to put an apologist of the star frauds in a high office.

Ex-Secretary Sherman should withdraw his opposition to Sheldon, so that a consistent fight for the confirmation of Robertson can be waged.

Yesterday passed without an additional rumor of the sale of a newspaper or the fall of a building in Denver.

Mr. Unfug, the Chinese candidate on the last democratic state ticket, is in New Mexico on railroad business.

Our dispatches would indicate that Russia is on the verge of a revolution. The peasantry are getting restless and dissatisfied.

Two hundred and seventeen nominations for office are before the senate. It is to be regretted that these parties should be kept in suspense so long.

The opposition of the Solid Muldoon to Colorado Springs as the capital is explained. Dave Day has decided to move his family to this city.

The republican caucus to-day should withdraw the nomination of Gorham for the secretaryship of the senate and put some respectable republican in his place.

We like to have our Boston friends bring their pale faces and umbrellas to our sunny land, but we object to their bringing their climate with them.

The plan of the secretary of the treasury to reduce the interest on the six per cents is succeeding admirably. It is not likely that \$50,000,000 will be redeemed in all.

Even if the senate should decide to stand by the "courtesy" rule, it should not be applied to Robertson. He is called to fill a national position, and not a local one in New York state.

Indiana wants to be recognized. Her politicians are in Washington asking that offices be given the state, but making no claims for themselves. They are wonderfully disinterested.

Ex-Secretary Schurz, in his St. Louis paper, to show that our prosperity is real, says that \$50,000,000 were lost in a few days in Wall street, in the recent short panic, but this did not affect our business interests.

Our Boston friends who were here yesterday felt quite at home in the mist and rain. The most that we can say is that this weather, as usual, was exceptional, and we never had the like before within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant.

The selection of Senator Hill as a member of the committee to consider what policy shall be pursued by the republicans in the senate is a decided compliment to Colorado as well as to Senator Hill. It indicates great confidence in his judgment.

Regarding the question of refunding which was of so vital importance to the country and especially to New York as the financial center, Senator Conkling had nothing to say. He will, however, make "the greatest effort of his life," on the confirmation of Robertson.

The leading contractors in the star route are:

J. W. Dorsey, brother of ex Senator Dorsey.

J. M. Peck, brother-in law of ex-Senator Dorsey.

J. R. Miner, business partner of ex-Senator Dorsey.

Ex-Senator Dorsey still declares he is innocent. He had very bad relations.

The will of Carlyle's owns that he had no intention of publishing much of the manuscript contained in the book published by Mr. Froude. He says he would like to have the sketch of his wife and of his father published, but the rest he did not think best to publish, though he left the matter entirely in the hands of his literary executors. He thought it was best to burn all but these two sketches, but did not. This at least should be stated in Mr. Carlyle's defense.

There is a rumor afloat that the appointment of Senator Peck to the vacancy left upon the Indian commission by the resignation of the late Mr. Money Penny has been decided on. Now if the vacancy which was created by the appointment of Meacham could be disposed of Colorado would be happy.—Denver Tribune.

We hardly understand this. A few weeks ago it was understood that Judge McMorris was to be Money Penny's successor. The papers in the state all published the fact as though it was a foregone conclusion. Then both our senators and our representatives were understood to be for him. Have any of them proven faithless? Any criticism on Senator Peck in this connection might be misunderstood. But there should be no question about who should receive the appointment, if it lies between these two men. The position needs a man of integrity. Judge McMorris fills all the requirements. He is honest and able. The position came to him for this reason and was not solicited by him.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Leadville Herald in an interesting article on "Newspapers and Senators" thinks that newspapers do not influence opinions as much as they did, and also thinks the influence of a newspaper is overestimated. We think in a certain sense it is. A newspaper is read more critically than it used to be and does not have nearly so large a class of followers who take its opinions as their own. There are newspapers which have a larger circulation than the Tribune had under Greeley but none of them have so many devoted followers who regard its expressions of opinion as law and gospel. Again, there has been a great change in the conduct and make-up of a newspaper. They do not exist now so much to express opinions as to give news. The immense change in the latter respect has weakened the influence of the opinions. But while we admit this, we by no means think a newspaper is in reality losing its influence. Men no longer parrot like echo the opinion of their favorite newspaper. They think for themselves. But nevertheless the newspaper a man reads greatly influences that man's opinion. It furnishes the data on which the opinion is formed. This data is colored by the prejudices of the paper. If it is a partisan paper it publishes that which will benefit its party and injure its opponent. It is a trite remark that the political newspaper has to a large extent superseded the political orator. The newspaper decides what part of the speech of the orator shall be reported and then sends it out to its hundreds or thousands of readers.

The orator thus sinks into insignificance in comparison with the newspapers. Roscoe Conkling, in all the campaign last fall, did not address through his voice so many people as he spoke to through the New York Herald in a single issue, in reporting his first speech at the Academy of Music in New York, at the beginning of the campaign. A good newspaper edits its telegraph, miscellany and even advertisements. Every department bears the stamp of its individuality. This does not mean necessarily that papers are dishonest. They simply choose not to publish certain things. For example, some papers like scandal and mention of crimes in their editorial page, and hence their news columns are full of such information. Others do not like this scandal and suppress it as news. The head of a dispatch is frequently the expression of an editorial opinion. In this way a man don't read the telegraph, local news and miscellany without imbibing to some extent the prejudices and notions of the paper he reads. It is not necessary for him to read the editorial page. The influence of the paper to-day in forming opinions is more indirect and subtle than it was fifty years ago. A man is not aware that his prejudice for or against an item of news is inspired by the head line he reads. But we think it is by no means a settled fact that newspapers have lessened their influence because they exercise it in a different way.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Three years ago to-day the first copy of the DAILY GAZETTE was issued. It was known well enough when it was issued, that the city was not populous or busy enough to have a daily. But in the west a weekly must start a daily before the right time or an outsider will come in and take away its patronage by starting before it. During this time the paper has been well patronized, and an effort has been made in return to furnish a paper carefully edited and complete in the news department. With a larger circulation we could have spent more money. We think we have, however, made as good a paper as the amount of patronage, that could be given, demanded.

Whatever merits the paper has had we hope to maintain, and whatever deficiencies we will endeavor to abolish. It was our intention to have put on a new dress this morning, and it was ordered for this purpose. But there was an unexpected delay in filing the order, and we shall be obliged to delay doing so for a few days. We intend during the coming year to make the GAZETTE more valuable as a newspaper. This morning we begin to print an extensive stock report, which is obtained at considerable expense. When our new dress is put on we shall change the make-up of the paper, and hope to introduce new and valuable features soon. It is our intention to improve the GAZETTE in all departments as fast as the patronage will warrant. We thank our friends for all they have done to make the paper successful.

BEACONSFIELD'S BURIAL

The latest English despatches have brought tidings of how Beaconsfield died, and now have told how he was buried. Let those who strive for greatness, who live forever a life of toil, who continually exert themselves to gain position, read of the last rites performed over the most remarkable man of modern times and see how simply he was at last laid away from earthly sight. The burial of an earl, a knight of the garter, a literary celebrity, an adviser of a queen, a leader of thought, a former of opinion, an ambitious and a successful man was as simple as that of a New England clergyman, who should happen to be followed to a last resting place only by those who loved him.

The remains were transferred at early morning from London to Hughenden manor, the large old-fashioned house where the ex-Premier spent most of his life when not occupied with the state affairs. The body reached the old manor and was placed in the large drawing room, just as the first light of morning came slowly creeping upon the spot he loved so well. Later in the day a special train brought the intimate friends and the Prince of Wales from London. In the afternoon the simple procession left the manor house, passed down the sloping hillside and to the church where the vicar received all that remained of Earl Beaconsfield. As the body was borne down the aisle, the organist played Beethoven's "Funeral March," and the congregated friends stood in bowed and reverent attitude. The grand service of the English church, beautiful in its simplicity, was read, and afterward the casket was borne out of the church and to the vault where the loved companion and wife of Beaconsfield is entombed. During the entire service the bells of the Wycombe churches were tolled, people came from near and far; offerings from all over the kingdom were sent to decorate the coffin, and at distant ports flags were at half mast, and not since the funeral of Wellington or Prince Albert had England shown such sincere grief.

What was the power Beaconsfield had over the hearts of the English people? It is conceded that he leaves nothing which younger men may imitate. He was a hard critic, a man with a purpose, a will, an energy most remarkable, but his statesmanship will not bear the investigations of history, his novels have no lofty sentiments, his whole life was simply an ambitious one. And yet the queen loved and trusted him, he was the admired of the majority of the English people. What then was the power which he had, what the magnetism which sent at his death, a genuine sorrow throughout all England. It was because he had a large heart. We never hear of his good deeds; kind acts are often noblest which are safely guarded. But at his coming death, when he knew that the slightest event would be obeyed, he asked that no grand ceremonies be performed, that no parade be given, but requested that with simplicity and quietly, he might be carried to his beloved home, and with friends around him be buried by the side of one who perhaps could tell us know that the cynic, the brilliant leader, the "dizzy" Disraeli, had a heart of great tenderness, a love of quiet and repose.

There will long be grave doubts that this is so. The world knew Beaconsfield only by his acts. But he was ambitious, and to gain his end, had he not to meet intrigue with intrigue? He could not expose his inmost thoughts and not be taken advantage of. But when he knew his end was near, that his part in the drama was at an end, we find no more the lofty ambition, but a desire for rest, for quiet, for simplicity. Who can tell how often the wish had been with him to leave the toil, the anxiety and the worry of his life and retreat to seclusion and rest at Hughenden. He had reached the goal of his ambition. He had been heard, as he declared he would be, and history may yet give to the world a new and a better idea of the man when his true nature is discovered. Behind all the love he commanded, the honors he controlled, must have been a heart which it is not generally supposed belonged to Disraeli.

The Charlestown News in an article about "irregularities" had the following frank confession:—

Senator Hampton, in his speech in the senate on Thursday, admitted that there had been irregularities and fraud at elections in this state. The "irregularities," or whatever else we please to call them, were justified and justifiable—just as revolution or rebellion is permissible when there is no other escape from tyrannical government, under which neither life nor property is safe. It is manlier to rest on the right of revolution, whatever form it takes, than on denials which do not carry convictions and on evasions which deceive nobody worth deceiving.

Canty is relieved. It seems to us that this power of the governor is too freely exercised. The men convicted of murder have been desperadoes. Reprieves lessen the chances of hanging them and increase their chances of freedom, which will give further opportunities for murdering. There has been so much murdering and so little regard for life that punishment should follow more quickly the commission of the crime.

It appears that the telegraphic dispatch regarding the burglary of Andover students was wrong in stating they were preparing for the ministry. Both were atheists. It is however characteristic of a certain style of news gathering who are always endeavoring to slur the ministry. We know of no reason for such a mistake except a malicious one.

Austria is trying to suppress socialism by preventing free speech. The entire edition of four newspapers was suppressed because they contained an item of news about a meeting of the socialists in London to endorse the assassination of the czar. There is as unwise as it is futile. Free speech is more likely to destroy socialism than to strengthen it. We are in no danger from socialism in this country.

Four per cent. bonds are selling at 116½. Those who bought two years ago at par will receive, if they sell now, about 12 per cent. interest on their investment.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE LABORERS.

The Biddeford, (Maine) Union of April 22, published the following letter:

EDITORS OF THE UNION AND JOURNAL: About the middle of last February there appeared a circular throughout all the eastern states wanting men to work on the Rio Grande railroad, offering good pay and plenty of work as soon as they could get to Denver. On the strength of that circular thousands of men and boys were induced to leave their homes in the east and come to Colorado. On arriving at Denver, they were told at the railroad office that they could have work if they wanted it. They were sent three hundred miles into the mountains, and upon getting there were told that they would only get \$1.75 per day and board themselves, and as board was \$1.00 per day, they could not make much. But the worst of it was, the railroad Co. kept back twenty days' pay, and would deduct 20 per cent. if you left their employment. Then, to cap the climax you would have to pay ten cents per mile to get back to civilization. There are hundreds of men in the city of Denver who would gladly return home if they could. Their money is gone and they cannot all get work, as the city is flooded with them, and they keep coming from all parts of the east, lured by such inducements as these. There are dozens of boys from Biddeford and vicinity in just this fix. Now, Mr. Editor, you will do me and others a great favor if you will be so kind as to publish this in your paper. It will, perhaps, prevent others from being fooled as we have been. H. W. HILL, Denver, Colo., April 14, 1881.

The above is full of misstatement of facts as readers in the state know. We notice it that people out of the state may not be deceived. The above gives the wages of the laborers at \$1.75 a day without board or 75 cents a day with board. The fact is that earth workers get from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day and board and the rock workers from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day and board. Instead of sending the men three hundred miles into the mountains away from civilization, most of them are working within ten or twenty miles of the end of the track of the different extensions. The road is turned over to the railroad company and put into operation as soon as ten or twenty miles are completed, so that none may be said to be employed beyond the bounds of civilization. The men in the state who are not employed are those who are lazy and dishonest. Last summer hundreds of laborers were brought into the state to work on the extensions, but left soon after arriving to go into the mining camps. It is untrue that twenty days' pay is kept back. All the men are regularly paid on the pay day. Twenty per cent. of the wages are not deducted if the laborers leave. There is not a word of truth in the whole letter except that the Rio Grande Extension company is advertising for laborers. They are greatly in need of them to-day to finish the many extensions under way. The wages paid laborers are from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day and board, according to the work done and the industry of the laborers. Except from tramps there is little or no complaint from the laborers about the treatment received. The press of the state should notice this, as we all desire the early completion of all extensions, so as to secure the most rapid development of our resources. The Denver & Rio Grande road will give immediate employment to thousands of laborers on its extensions at fair wages.

COURTESY OF THE SENATE.

The custom called "courtesy of the senate" will play an important part in the discussion of the confirmation of Senator Robertson of New York. It involves very fundamental principles. The custom is that the nominations to offices in any state shall not be confirmed, if opposed by the senators from that state. The object is that the senators shall control the nominations in their own state. As most senators desire to do this, they generally rebuke any violation of their pernicious doctrine. In this way the senate has exercised to a large degree not only the confirming power, but the appointing power. This custom is clearly against the spirit of the constitution and should be overthrown.

The constitution in the division of the powers and functions of the executive and legislative departments give to the president the right to appoint. The senate then sits as a judicial body and confirms or rejects that appointment. The spirit and intent of the constitution is that the executive shall exercise the fullest and freest discretion in making appointments. The senators has no right or privilege in the matter until the nominations are submitted for their approval. This division of powers is clear. But the "courtesy of the senate" plainly translated, is that senators have a right to tell the president whom to appoint. If senators are not consulted and their advice heeded, then the nominations are not to be confirmed. It virtually puts the appointing power in the hands of the senate, and the senate simply meets to confirm its own preferences. The executive, instead of being a co-ordinate branch of the government, is simply reduced to a senatorial clerkship. He is not allowed to exercise his power, given him by the constitution. He has no discretion unless there is a difference between the two senators, and then his discretion is limited to taking the advice of one or the other. The senate, under these circumstances, is no longer a judicial body. It makes up the decision before the case is before it for consideration. The confirmation of all state appointments is a farce. The question of the fitness of the appointment is of no material importance apparently.

This question should now be discussed and unsettled, if not settled aught. There has been a steady effort for years on the part of the legislative department to encroach on the executive department. This was particularly noticed in the fight against President Johnson when congressmen were speaking of him as the tool and instrument of congress and not a co-ordinate branch of the government. The impeachment fortunately failed and we were freed from a great disgrace. Under the name "courtesy of the senate," the same fight is carried on. For this custom to prevail is to create an aristocracy foreign and hostile to our institutions. Patriotism and constitutional liberty and right alike demand that it be abolished.

Yesterday was our Boston day. To-day will be, we hope, a Colorado day.

Baltimore Papers.

Baltimore Post. Baltimore papers are the most self possessed in the world. No matter what occurs, they contrive to look as though nothing had happened.

A Coincidence.

Denver Tribune. The Hayes plan for breaking up the solid south was to put Key in the cabinet as postmaster-general. Under his administration the grossest abuses grew up in the department, and millions were stolen.

The senate plan for breaking up the solid south is to make Gorham secretary of the senate. Gorham is the business associate of Brady, who is charged with being at the head of the star route steals, and Gorham is his active defender to-day, and on intimate terms with all the members of the ring.

This is a coincidence which raises a question: Must the great work of breaking up the solid south be indissolubly identified with frauds in the postal department?

City Council.

The first meeting of the new city council was held last evening in the council room in Union block. Mayor France presided, and Aldermen Walker, Noble, Brown, Wheeler, Johnson, Himebaugh and Wilson were absent.

A petition from Chief Pixley, of the fire department, was referred to the committee upon those matters.

The city treasurer's salary was fixed at \$150 per year.

The city clerk's salary was fixed at \$600 per year.

The city marshal's salary was fixed at \$750 per year.

The city attorney's salary was fixed at \$350 per year.

A motion was made by Alderman Noble and carried by the board that the city attorney prepare an ordinance concerning the erection of buildings looking to the appointment of a building inspector.

A committee of two, consisting of Aldermen Wheeler and Noble, was appointed to meet the committee from Manitou to adjust matters concerning the demands of this city against that for damages incurred during the recent winter. The joint committee is called to meet at the court house on next Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Alderman Noble moved that an enumeration of the population of Colorado Springs be taken and a proper person be appointed to take such enumeration. The motion was carried unanimously, although no reason was given why such a measure should be passed.

On motion of Alderman Walker, the clerk was instructed to sell the engine and pump used during the break in the water works to the highest and best bidder.

The following report from Messrs. Russell & Alexander, contractors, concerning their work on the irrigating ditch, was received and ordered on file:

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 21, 1881.

To the honorable mayor and board of aldermen of Colorado Springs: GENTLEMEN: We herewith, as requested, submit a report of work done and cost thereof for cleaning and deepening irrigating ditch: Seven miles finished; amount of pay roll, \$285.50; add 20 per cent., \$57.10; total, \$342.60.

The above is work on the Monument ditch, which was finished April 14th, and by order of your honorable mayor we discontinue further work on the main ditch. RUSSELL & ALEXANDER.

The following committees were appointed by the mayor:

Finance—Noble, Himebaugh and Wilson.

Fire Department—Walker, Noble and Johnson.

Streets and Ditches—Wilson, Wheeler and Walker.

Public Grounds—Brown, Giddings and Noble.

Cemetery—Johnson, Himebaugh and Giddings.

Printing—Himebaugh, Wilson and Wheeler.

Waterworks—Wheeler, Walker and Brown.

The following bills were audited and passed:

Special police	\$15 00
Hill & Mayhew, water dept.	3 00
W L Duffield, work on water mains	7 85
E T Johnson, express	5 00
J L Marston & Co., tanning	83 25
Labor on ditches	48 90
Rents	35 00
Salaries, water department	117 00
J S Mackey, for trees	160 85
H A Reiley, teaming	9 00
J S Mackey, water department	3 00
Labor on ditches	66 51
Clark & Diebold, trees	92 00
Phil Strubel, rent of room	4 00
Charles Walker, lumber	17 52
Salaries	331 66

The bonds of the clerk and treasurer were received and approved after which the council adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Old Catholic Synod of Germany will meet at Bonn June 8.

The recent prosecution of ritualists cost the English government \$21,000.

The American Sunday School Union has started 121 schools in the Indian Territory.

Twelve Chinese converts have been ordained as ministers in the Church of England.

A new Roman Catholic Theological seminary is to be built at Boston, with rooms for 200 students.

Chaplain McCabe and Bishop Wiley will visit the Rocky Mountain country in June in the interest of Methodism.

The Jews of Hungary form less than five per centum of the population; but they furnish eight per centum of the university students, and two-thirds of the Jewish students study jurisprudence.

The latest statistics show that the Baptists are now the most numerous of denominations in the United States.

Bishop Simpson will preach the opening sermon at the Methodist Ecumenical council in London, next September.

The highest salaries paid to New York clergymen was to Dr. John Hall, \$15,000, and Drs. Dix and Potter each \$12,000.

Doctrinal topics are to be excluded from the ecumenical conference of Methodists to be held in London, England, next September.

The American Baptist Missionary Union announces that the deficit in its treasury for the fiscal year just closed is not over \$25,000.

Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, says there are 130 converted Jews now ministers in the English church, and three of them are Bishops.

The American Bible Society has procured a new stop-cylinder printing press, upon which an entire copy of the Bible can be printed every minute.

Rabbi Misraeli, a native of Persia, is collecting money among the Hebrews of New York with which to repair the tomb of Modcael and Esther.

The entire circulation of the forty-five volumes and tracts prepared for the American Tract Society by Dr. Plummer is more than 5,000,000 copies.

The khedive of Egypt has issued a decree forbidding priests to cut and hack themselves with knives, pound themselves into jelly, or howl themselves into epileptic fits, or eat living snakes, or swallow coals of fire, or chew glass.

A committee to investigate the charge that some Methodist brethren are addicted to theater-going was appointed by Bishop Peck while holding the eighty-second session of the New England conference at Worcester, Mass.

The Church Union says, in regard to a rumor that Stephen Tyng was about to enter the Roman Catholic church, that there is about as much truth in it as there would be in the report that he was intending to unite with the Shakers, the Mormons or the Mohammedans.

The following verse is sung with no impious intention in San Francisco revival meetings among the sailors:

Oh, haul away, Lord, haul away!
And haul my soul ashore.
So cheerily oh, Lord, cheerily, oh!
A long pull and a strong pull, and a pull forevermore.

The Rev. Charles B. Ransom, a Presbyterian pastor, who was married to a Roman Catholic, raised enough indignation to warrant the offering of a proposition at the Washington Presbytery, on the 16th instant, affirming that "in the opinion of the Presbytery, no minister has a right to marry a Roman Catholic woman." The motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 13.

Lord Bacon made a capital estimate of what a sermon should be when he said: "Wines, which at first treading run gently, are pleasanter than those which are forced from the wine press, for these taste of the stone and of the husk of the grape; so those doctrines are exceedingly wholesome and sweet which flow from the Scriptures gently pressed, and are not wrested into controversies and commonplaces."

Pere Hyacinthe has moved into his new chapel in the Rue d'Aras, Paris. The event is described as follows: "At the eastern end of the church, in the rear of an elevated platform, the substitute for a chancel, stands an altar, on which is placed a floriated crucifix with the usual candelabras supporting lighted tapers. Above the altar are crosses and ornamental designs, a bold Latin gilt cross surmounting the whole and nearly rising to the roof. Pere Hyacinthe celebrated mass vested in a chasuble of cloth of gold, with embroidered cross. The service, including the responses and chants, was in the French language."

Who?

Denver News.

The senatorial situation is assuming form. It is time that the south was grooming its favorite. Pitkin, Hallett, Chilcott or Bowen—whom will it be?

The senate caucus committee will recommend that all appointments not endorsed by both senators of their state shall not be considered this session. This virtually says we, the senate, will not consider the nominations of the president unless he has first consulted us.

The school election yesterday resulted in the election of Mr. J. F. Humphrey as director of the school board. This action expressed satisfaction with the manner in which our schools are managed. The gentlemen composing the board have all given faithful and intelligent attention to our schools, and deserved endorsement.

Mr. John W. Spurlock, of Husted Station, has given to Colorado College forty evergreen trees. Mr. John Potter has set out twenty cottonwoods on the south side of the college campus from Cascade avenue westward, and Mrs. Parsons has given twenty maple trees to the college.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

One Month.....\$5.00

Three Months.....\$12.00

One Year.....\$40.00

ADVERTISING.

For Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to

those of any establishment west of

the Missouri river.

JOBS WORK.

Persons having advertisements in this paper and

who will please make it known at

the office where they will be properly

attended to. The paper is not responsible for

advertisements in the paper unless notice is given

in writing to the Weekly or Daily, as the case

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BASE BALL.

The College Boys Badly Beaten by the Railroad Nine.

The first regular match game of base ball for the season was played yesterday afternoon on the Weber-street grounds. The D. & R. G. club met the College nine and defeated them by a very large score. The game began at 3 o'clock and was witnessed by a large number of interested spectators.

The game was opened by the D. & R. G. nine at the bat, and two runs were scored before they were sent into the field. This score of two was repeated by the D. & R. G. nine in the next two innings, and in the fourth three runs were secured. The fifth inning was the most disastrous of all to the College boys, the railroad players scoring nine. In the sixth inning they scored two, in the seventh one, and in the eighth received the only goose-egg of the day. The last half of the ninth inning was not played by the D. & R. G. club. The score in their favor was 21.

The College boys were most unfortunate, for during the first five innings they secured nothing but zeroes, on the sixth they secured one run, on the seventh a zero, on the eighth two runs and on the ninth a goose egg, making a total of three.

The strong points of the D. & R. G. nine were the pitching of Newman, the catching of Donnelly and the general strength at the bat. Newman is a much better pitcher than many professionals and he is ably supported by Donnelly behind the bat.

Stovell did some splendid batting and brought in a number of men during the game by his strong hitting. Hedges made a number of good plays and no errors. Willett made the best score, making five runs and no outs. The number of base hits credited in our tabular resume to the railroad nine shows that the batting was especially strong.

The College boys were bothered by Newman's pitching and seemed almost entirely at his mercy. His curved balls led them astray and they had hard work to hit them at all. La Lanne, Hart and Cooper scored a run each and thus saved the nine from making a clean score of zeroes. Towards the end of the game they got hold of the pitching a little better.

The game was an interesting one and showed plainly that in the D. & R. G. club Colorado Springs possesses an exceptionally strong nine. We are confident that they can beat any nine in the state.

The College nine disbanded as a college club after the game yesterday and reorganized under the name of Resolutes. They will play another match game with the D. & R. G. club next Saturday.

We give below a resume of the runs, first-base hits, outs and errors of the members of both clubs:

D. & R. G. CLUB.				
	R.	1st B.	O.	E.
Stovell, 3d b.	3	3	3	1
Newman, p.	2	5	4	1
Donnelly, c.	1	3	3	0
Richmond, 2d b.	2	4	1	1
Hedges, 1st b.	2	2	3	0
Kroning, c. f.	1	2	4	0
Delahay, r. f.	3	3	3	1
Curtis, l. f.	2	2	3	1
Willett, s.	5	5	0	1
Totals	21	29	24	6

COLLEGE CLUB.				
	R.	1st B.	O.	E.
La Lanne, s.	1	1	2	2
Hart, c. f.	1	1	3	1
Perry, p.	0	1	3	0
Howbert, 1st b.	0	0	4	2
Cooper, r. f.	1	0	3	0
Johnson, c.	0	1	3	3
Covett, l. f.	0	0	3	2
Siles, 2d b.	0	0	3	1
MacKinnon, 3d b.	0	0	3	1
Totals	3	5	27	12

The score by innings is as follows:

D. & R. G. club.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
College club.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Teachers' Tariff.

The following letter has been received by Professor Cornell, State Superintendent of public instruction:

DENVER, Colorado, April 26, 1881.

Dear Sir—I am requested by the general passenger agents of the various lines doing business in the state of Colorado, to advise you that they desire to the teachers of the state, who desire to make a trip during the summer vacation, a reduced rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Colorado to Missouri river and return. It is intended that this courtesy shall only be extended to persons actively engaged in the business of teaching in public schools of the state and other corporations within the state during the current year.

Applications which are certified by you to be correct, under the limitation, may be sent to the undersigned, when orders for the reduced rate will be forwarded to the applicants by mail. Tickets for this purpose will be for sale at the principal ticket offices of these lines in Colorado from June 10 to July 10, inclusive, and will be good to return until September 10, 1881.

Yours truly,

S. F. PIERSON, Commissioner.

The following "pupil's local" from the Deaf-Mute Index gives some light as to the fate of Colorado Springs toads: "One of the boys always loves to play with the frogs and toads. When he finds them on the ground. He is glad that he has seen them he always sells them to the Chinese when he has them. The Chinese get them and will give him 5 or 10 cents for them."

The grounds of the Deaf-Mute institute are being graded preparatory to the erection of the new wing. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended in improvements,

Concerning Cattle Near Durango.

We find the following concerning the cattle interests of southern Colorado in the Denver Tribune of yesterday: "At a meeting of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association in this city, two or three weeks ago, Mr. A. Barron, the state inspector, was instructed to visit Durango and the northwestern portion of the state to examine into the condition of affairs there touching the cattle interests of that section, which had been so seriously injured by the depredations of incursionists, whose work the ranchmen were unable apparently to counteract or prevent. The mission of Mr. Barron was for prudential reasons kept as quiet as possible, and very few persons were cognizant of his going on the delicate and dangerous errand except those who arranged for it.

"Mr. Barron returned to Denver yesterday, and will prepare a report to the association embodying the result of his observations and inquiries.

"Mr. Barron informed the Tribune that he found a very bad state of affairs existing at Durango. There seems to be two distinct parties operating there, the transactions of neither of which would be tolerated for a day in any law and order country. Colorado ranchmen have suffered considerable loss from the work of these people, but owing to the personal difficulties existing between the two factions, have been unable to prosecute their claims or redress their wrongs. The Colorado people are trying to pursue a legal course for a settlement of the difficulties. Thompson and Lacy, whose names have been mentioned in reports, are trying to make some compromise to protect their stock, in which effort they have considerable quiet support, and may be successful."

Canty Reprieved.

Last evening at about seven o'clock Sheriff Smith received a telegram announcing that Canty had been granted a reprieve and therefore will not be hung on the 13th of the present month. The telegram is very brief merely containing the announcement that the reprieve had been granted. It was sent by Mr. Ganahl, Canty's lawyer, who secured the reprieve. The papers doubtless arrived last evening in the eleven o'clock mail. The length of time granted Canty in the reprieve is not mentioned. The telegram was as follows:

DENVER, Col., April 30th, 1881.

Walter Smith, sheriff:

Inform Canty I have got reprieve.

Papers sent you to-night.

F. GANAHL.

Robbed by Sneakthief Tes.

Mr. R. W. Mason, proprietor of the El Paso house, on Huerfano street, was robbed last Friday night of something over \$30 in money. About eleven o'clock a man called at the hotel and asked for lodgings. Mr. Mason told him he could have a room and the man produced a two-dollar bill to pay for it in advance. The bill was a ragged one and Mr. Mason told the man he could settle in the morning. The man then said that two men had disembarked from the Denver train with him and would probably want rooms also. The man then went out but soon returned saying that he could not find the men. Mr. Mason then showed the man his room and returning to the office retired to sleep. Before long the man came down and making some excuse passed into the back yard. Mr. Mason waited for his return but he did not come. About 4 o'clock he went up to the man's room, found it empty and the lamp burning. He extinguished the light and returning to the office examined the pockets of his trousers and found that his pocket book had been taken with all of its contents, something over \$30. He thinks that the man who applied for lodgings must have informed an accomplice of the situation of affairs when he went out the first time, and that when he was shown to his room the accomplice entered the office and stole the money. The officers are engaged in working up the case.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The school election yesterday resulted in the polling of many more votes than was anticipated. The day was a bad one and the voters were naturally rather reluctant in turning out. The total number of votes cast was 354. The candidates were Mr. J. F. Humphrey and Dr. T. G. Horne. Mr. Humphrey received 227 votes and Dr. Horne received 127; this gave a clear majority of 100 for Mr. Humphrey.

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., May 1st, 1881:

Barnes, Isaac (4) Light, Wm (2)
Blakeslee, Mrs M A Malone, Abner
Baer, Jacob (2) Murphy, Z L
Beggs, Wm Morgan, Mrs Jas
Buckles, Mrs Ellen McNett, Frank
Brewster, Mrs A C Patterson, Martin
Carlton, Mrs Ollie (3) Peimce, C N
Collings, F H Pearce, W C
Davis, Miss S W Reilly, Will W
Elliott, C J Rush, W T
Freeman, J C (2) Sayre, Monroe
Graham, Mrs Mary Smith, Wm L
Gill, Frank Stratton, Wm
Girder, W L Sken, J L
Headley, Dr E A Thompson, J W
Heron, Saml B Thompson, Geo
Huff, Frank Wheeler, C L
Johnson, Frank Wilson, Chas
Johns, L M Wagner, Miss C (3)

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list.

A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

BOSTON EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival of the Second Division of New England Travelers.

The Only Bad Day in Twenty-one Years Experienced Yesterday.

Philadelphia Quakers Add to the Gravity of the Occasion.

The second and last for the present of the popular Boston excursions reached this city on Sunday afternoon at 1.30 and the party which consists of about one hundred members, a complete list of which was published in Sunday morning's GAZETTE, were provided with the best of accommodations at the Beebe House, Manitou. At Denver the excursionists were met by a reporter of the GAZETTE who had been specially detailed to accompany the party from there to Manitou.

The excursionists reached Denver at an early hour on Sunday morning, seventeen hours behind time, and after an excellent breakfast at the Windsor they were transferred in buses to the Sixteenth street depot where a special train on the Denver & Rio Grande was waiting to transport them to Manitou.

The arrangements as upon the previous excursion, were very complete and the excursionists were provided with every convenience that could in the least add to their comfort.

As the party was much smaller than the first one but little trouble was experienced in furnishing them with railroad transportation and hotel accommodations. At the Windsor they were all comfortably seated at the breakfast table at once while at the American upon the first excursion they were compelled to enter the dining room by detachments. Many expressed much surprise at finding so large and well furnished a hotel as the Windsor in the west and one so admirably conducted.

These so called Raymond and Whitcomb vacation excursions have proved to be the most complete and perfectly arranged affairs of the kind ever organized. It seems that for a number of years Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb have been managing excursions from prominent inland New England towns to the famous watering places along the coast. Last spring a rival manager, organized and conducted the first California excursion from the east and en route selected the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Mr. W. H. Jenney, the New England passenger agent of the Rock Island railway, determined to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the way of excursions selecting the spring of the present year as the time, and Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb as managers. Ever since the present organization of the passenger department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, under the able generalship of its chief, Mr. E. St. John, it has been the rule of its rivals to imitate every new departure of that well-known road they well knowing that if it was left to reap the fruits of its well directed originality it would soon secure a monopoly of the paying traffic, so a plan of imitation became the order of the day with the other corporations they hoping to reap where another's genius had sown. Knowing this Mr. Jenney shrewdly had the now famous Boston excursions conducted under a suppositious management, which obviated a chance of the evils already alluded to. A total of three hundred tickets were sold representatives of the wealth and culture of the east, and the wonderful success attending the entire management will make these extremely pleasant excursions a permanent feature in the future. In accomplishing this the Rock Island spared no efforts that human ingenuity could suggest. Representatives of that line took the excursionists in charge at Boston, and will accompany them by relays in all their peregrinations across the continent until they reach home again. These agents are experienced men, having exclusive charge while in their own territory, and the excursionists refer with pride to the excellent manner in which they have performed their duties. W. H. Jenney, of Boston, did the honors from Boston to Chicago, John Sebastian from Chicago to Kansas City, J. M. Edgar from Kansas City to Cheyenne, Colonel Hooker from Cheyenne to Ogden, and Clinton Jones from Ogden to San Francisco. From Boston to Chicago the trip was without any remarkable feature, the party arriving without delay and were provided with quarters at the Palmer. Here the Boston party were joined by about fifty additional members comprising the Philadelphia delegation to the excursion. They came over the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne routes in special cars on the fast Chicago express, making the run between Boston and Chicago in the remarkably short time of 25 hours. Mr. Samuel H. Wallace, the general ticket agent at the Philadelphia depot, had charge of this division of the excursion and a better known or more popular gentleman than he could not have been selected to look after the interests of the Pennsylvania delegation.

He was personally acquainted with nearly all of the Pennsylvania party and as only a few of the many who were anxious to accompany the excursion could be accommodated the party was selected with care. Mr. Wallace said that he could have easily sold tickets to ten car loads of people but he was limited in his sale of tickets, and could not gratify the desires of all. It was originally intended that the excursionists should pass over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific between Chicago and Kansas City, but owing to the unprecedented rise in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs and Kansas City all lines except the Chicago & Alton, the bridge of which is at Glasgow, Missouri, were shut off from the Kansas City bridge so that through cars for a day or so could not run by any other line. The contract with the Pullman car company covered through coaches from Chicago to Denver, but on account of the freshets the company was unable to furnish cars west of the Missouri river. This placed the Rock Island in rather a dilemma but they had made a contract that they were determined to fulfill so long as a possibility remained of doing so. They therefore leased the line of the Chicago and Alton for a day and ran their magnificent train over that company's road.

The loss of seventeen hours occurred on the Chicago & Alton, between Kansas City and Chicago, and was caused almost entirely by a hot journal. It seems improbable that a delay of seventeen hours could have been occasioned in that distance merely by a hot journal but such was the case and it was utterly impossible to procure another Pullman car on the road to take the place of the defective one. The run over the Kansas Pacific between Kansas City and Denver was unaccompanied by any unusual features and although the average running time was very slow they succeeded in landing the excursionists at the Denver depot promptly on time and without a single dissatisfactory feature or mishap. As upon the previous excursion Mr. F. C. Nims, the passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, had put forth all the efforts at his command to furnish the excursionists with the best train that the pioneer narrow gauge could produce. It consisted of five Horton recliners and one baggage car in the charge of Conductor E. A. Sayre, and we can consistently say that a better looking or more comfortable train has not been placed at the command of the excursionists since they left Boston or Philadelphia. The narrow cars and small engine was a great curiosity to the many who had never before had an opportunity to ride on a narrow gauge road. When told that the Denver and Rio Grande had eight hundred miles of road in operation and that the projected lines now under construction would cover fully 4,000 miles more no little surprise was expressed. It is to be regretted that the excursionists could not have been taken over Veta Pass or the San Juan extension of the pioneer narrow gauge for then they could fully realize what engineering skill and untiring enterprise has accomplished. As it is they will get a good idea of what has or can be done in railroad construction on their ride through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Among the addition to the party at Denver we notice the following: Mr. Henry L. Feldwisch of the Denver Republican, Mr. John Atkins of the Rocky Mountain News, accompanied by his wife, Hon. Henry Wolcott and Superintendent Kimbly of the first division of the D. & R. G. Mr. Nims, the active and genial passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, left Denver with the party and proposes to remain with them until their travels over the road are terminated.

The start was made from Denver at precisely nine o'clock and as the train was much lighter than that which conveyed the first excursion from that city to Manitou the run was made in much better time. A brief delay was caused near Littleton by a hot box which was the only delay en route. At Divide a short stop was made in order to give the excursionists an opportunity to view Lake Palmer. Only a few moments were given to a stop in this city, and the train continued on its cruise to Manitou where the excursionists disembarked, some walking and others riding in carriages to the Beebe, of which house they were to be the guests during their sojourn at Manitou. Tout's band was stationed on the porch and discoursed some fine music as the party filed along from the depot to the main entrance of the hotel.

AT MANITOU.

After partaking of a sumptuous dinner provided at the Beebe house, many of the excursionists walked to the soda springs, while a number of others procured carriages or saddle horses and started out to visit the various points of interest in the vicinity. Dr. Bell sent word to Mr. Jenney, the manager, that his house would be open between the hours of 4 and 6 for those who might wish to see Moran's picture of the Mountain of the Holy Cross. Before the hour of 4 o'clock arrived it commenced raining hard, and continued during the entire afternoon, thus disappointing many who had expressed a desire to see the painting. Those who had gone out riding returned to the hotel one by one drenched to the skin. It was confidently expected that it would clear off before yesterday morning, and that the excursionists would have a splendid day to visit the Garden of the Gods and Colorado Springs. But they were doomed to disappointment for it rained during the day and confined

the majority of the party to the house. Some, regardless of the rain and dampness, procured carriages and visited the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie and Ute Pass. Mrs. Paebec had cheerful fires built in the parlors and rooms and was diligent in her efforts to make their indoor stay as pleasant as possible. To-day the excursionists terminate their sojourn at Manitou and will take a special train on the Denver & Rio Grande for the Grand Canon where part of the day will be spent, after which the party will return to Denver.

PERSONAL MENTION.

While en route between Denver and Manitou the reporter gleaned the following interesting information respecting some of the noticeable people who accompanied the excursion:

Mr. Samuel H. Wallace, who is in charge of the Pennsylvania division of the party, is a brother of Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania. He has for twenty years occupied prominent railroad positions in the state and is now general ticket agent at the Philadelphia depot.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dudley, whose names are not mentioned in the souvenir list, are among the Lowell representatives in the Boston division.

Mr. W. H. Jenney, the New England passenger agent of the Rock Island road, is the general manager of the excursion. He is accompanied by his wife, a lady of attractive appearance and prepossessing manner who lends no little assistance in the performance of the ordinary duties which devolve upon her husband.

CANTY'S REPRIEVE.

Full Text of the Orders and Affidavits in the Case.

We gave the main facts concerning the reprieve of Canty in the GAZETTE of last Sunday. Under-Sheriff Dana bore the news to Canty who had retired to his bunk in his cell when the information was given him Canty leaped out of his bunk and expressed great joy at the news that he had been granted another chance for his life. He seems to think that the flax has not yet been sown which shall make the hemp for his neck. The papers in the case arrived last Sunday morning at an hour which prevented their publication in the GAZETTE.

The Denver News of Sunday gives the facts explanatory of Governor Pitkin's action as follows: "The governor's action yesterday in granting a respite to William H. Canty, who was sentenced by Judge Helm, at the El Paso county district court on the 23 of April last, to be hung on the 13th of May next, was one entirely influenced by the circumstances surrounding the case, and the knowledge that as matters at present stand it would be utterly impossible for counsel for the defense to have had the decision reviewed by the supreme court before the date fixed by Judge Helm for the execution of the sentence."

"While Mr. Ganahl, Canty's senior counsel, was explaining to the governor that owing to the court stenographer—who has of course to change about with the court—being unable to write out the evidence in the case at once, it would be impossible for him to prepare a bill of exceptions, General Samuel E. Brown entered the room and in course of the conversation which ensued corroborated Mr. Ganahl's statement, remarking that he had seen the court stenographer on Friday at Fairplay, who had informed him of his inability to prepare the minutes of the case in time to permit of a bill of exception being filed before the 13th of May."

"Under these circumstances," his excellency said to The News representative, "I felt it my duty to grant a respite in order that he should not be deprived of the rights which are given to him by the constitution which says that any one whose life or liberty is jeopardized by the action of an inferior court shall have the right to appeal to the supreme court for a review of his or her sentence."

The affidavit upon which the governor's order was issued is as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Arapahoe, ss.:

T. Ganahl being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is one of the counsel for the defendant in the case of the people against William Canty, indicted, tried and convicted of murder. That said Canty was sentenced at El Paso county, by the district court of the fourth judicial district on April 23, 1881, to be hung on the thirteenth of May, 1881. That said Canty is senior counsel in the management of the defense of said county and as such upon him rests the exclusive labor of preparing the bill of exceptions, procuring the supercedas and serving out of the writ of error to said cause. That the stenographic reporter will not be able to prepare and write out his report of said trial, until after the day fixed for execution, and that with-out said report affiant is unable to prepare his bill of exceptions and get a supercedas—a writ of error—affiant asks for a reprieve until such time as he can procure a supercedas from the supreme court. Affiant states that the application is made in good faith.

(Signed) T. GANAHL,
Subscribed and sworn before me the thirtieth of April, 1881.

JOSEPH M. BAXTER, Notary Public.
The text of the governor's order is as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Denver April 30

WHEREAS, On the 23 day of April, A. D., 1881, William H. Canty was, by the judgment of the district court of El Paso county, Colorado, convicted of the crime of murder and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 23th day of May, 1881, and

WHEREAS, The affidavit of T. Ganahl, counsel for said Canty, has been presented to me, showing that it is impossible for the stenographer of said court to write out the testimony in said cause, so that a bill of exceptions can be prepared, and the case submitted to the supreme court for review prior to the day fixed for the execution of said Canty:

Now, therefore, in order that the said William H. Canty may have the opportunity of having the regularity of the proceedings which resulted in the conviction and sentence, reviewed by the highest judicial tribunal of the state, I, Frederick W. Pitkin, governor of Colorado, do hereby grant unto said William H. Canty a reprieve of his said sentence for the space of five weeks, and I do hereby order and direct that the judgment and sentence of said district court of El Paso county, be executed by the sheriff of said county on Friday, the seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1881, at the place and hour designated in the sentence of the district court, unless it shall be otherwise designated by the supreme court.

[Signed] FREDERICK W. PITKIN,
Governor.

Personal.

The Hon. Otto Mears is in the city. Mr. Geo. Summers, of Leadville, was in town yesterday.

The Hon. H. R. Wolcott was one of the visitors at Manitou yesterday.

Mr. H. L. Feldwisch, of the Denver Republican, was in town yesterday.

Mr. O. H. Rothacker, editor of the Denver Tribune, was in town yesterday.

David Day, editor of the Solid Muldoon, bloomed out on Manitou and Colorado Springs yesterday.

Mr. John Arkins, of the Denver News, and Mrs. Arkins, spent Sunday in Manitou and Colorado Springs.

It was a summer daisy,
Within the wistful west;
It bloomed upon the hillside,
Indeed, it bloomed its best,
However, when the storm came,
The flower it did decay,
For on it fell the chilling rain,
Farewell to Daisy Day.
Why was the mournful tragedy?
The answer we'll disclose,
Poor Daisy Dean disported him,
All in his summer clo'es.

A number of our citizens, among whom were the Hon. Matt France and Major Macomber, were witnesses in the case of the Colorado Springs company vs. Joseph Reef for the alleged illegal sale of liquor, which was tried during the last week in Pueblo. The decision was in favor of the Colorado Springs company. The Chief-justice yesterday has this report of the result of the trial: "The case of the Colorado Springs Town company vs. Joseph Reef, then came up and occupied the remainder of the day. It was a vigorously contested case on both sides. At 5 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and at 5:45 a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff. Judge Miller, counsel for the defense, gave notice of a motion for a new trial for a reversal of the verdict rendered."

From Wednesday's Daily.

The blacksmiths have pooled their issues and in the future only such prices will be charged for work as are agreed upon by them. In another column will be found the new schedule of prices recently adopted by them.

At a regular meeting of Hooks No. 1 last evening Mr. D. W. Robbins was re-elected foreman; first assistant foreman, Frank Maivin; second assistant, O. H. Platt; secretary L. H. Jansen; treasurer, F. L. Rouse. Standing committee—M. E. Irving, chairman, Joe Tell and W. A. Diebold. The company is in a prosperous condition and ready at all times to do its duty.

Opening the Denver Union Depot.

The Denver Republican has the following concerning the opening of the new Union depot at Denver: "At 4:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon the first engine and train pulled into Denver's magnificent new Union depot. Though the fact had not been announced beforehand, a large crowd of people, estimated at several hundred, assembled to witness the arrival. The honor was accorded to engine 'Fairplay,' No. 1, W. J. Haggerty, engineer, and T. J. Kelley, fireman. Earnest Wilber, an affable and experienced conductor, had the honor to make connection with the South Park track three hours in advance of the other roads, and, with the assistance of brakeman Charles Erway, conducted the first train over the new road and alongside the new depot on time. W. H. Whitney, the civil engineer in charge of the network of complicated tracks, took position on the pilot, and piloted the engine over that portion of the road, of which he has just cause to be proud. At the east end of the track William E. Taylor, superintendent of the entire work, occupied the engineer's seat, and I. L. Sherman, his chief clerk, took the fireman's seat. While Mr. Taylor pulled the throttle and started the train, Mr. Sherman rang the bell and blew the whistle until the distant mountains re-echoed the sounds."

"The connection with the new road was not made without much labor. On Saturday Mr. Taylor, the chief engineer, caused all trains to discontinue using the main track formerly used for transfer and passenger business at the old depot, and early yesterday morning, with a large force of men, began tearing up the tracks. The important connections at both ends of the new Union depot yard were made only by working gangs of men unceasingly through the rain yesterday."

"The South Park train came in over the same road, and unloaded at the new depot Sunday night. Hereafter all trains except the Kansas Pacific, Colorado Central and Denver Pacific will use it. These will, for a week or more, use the old depot. A temporary platform has been built to connect the old and the new depots, and will be used to transfer passengers, baggage and express matter."

Personal.

The Rev. Mr. Rend, of Boulder, arrived in town yesterday.

Mr. B. F. Crowell went to Leadville yesterday on important business.

Captain Kent, a prominent republican politician in San Juan, is in the city.

Dr. D. W. Collins, of Poncha Springs, is in the city on a visit to his brother, Dr. J. W. Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Hayward have returned from a winter sojourn in New Mexico.

Mr. Harvey Young, the artist, contemplates a visit to southern New Mexico where he will spend some time in painting.

Mr. H. W. Rannenberg, of New York, who has recently arrived in Colorado Springs, has accepted a position in the auditing department of the D. & R. G. Ry.

Mr. C. C. Hammond, of Kerber Creek, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hammond came up for the purpose of starting his wife and two boys off east where they will spend the summer. Mr. Hammond expects to return to Kerber Creek to-night.

Captain DeCoursey's Sunday school teacher of thirty years ago shook hands with him yesterday morning from the steps of the excursion train. This speaks well for the captain.

FAREWELL TO OUR EASTERN FRIENDS.

After Visiting the Grand Canon They Return to Denver.

The excursionists have come, have seen whatever the envious, low-lying clouds would allow, and have departed on their journey westward. Last Monday, the day devoted to visiting the Garden of the Gods and Ute Pass, proved most inclement, but nevertheless some of the more intrepid ventured out and got some glimpses of the scenery which has made Colorado Springs and Manitou famous the world over. It was little consolation to assure the party that the rain which dampened their order was phenomenal for Colorado and that nothing like it had occurred for the last twenty-one years. They were not incredulous, but they could not view the scenery nor could they enjoy their carriage ride any the better for this explanation.

The party was pretty generally distributed as to places of residence over the New England states, those of contiguous localities naturally associated together.

Last Monday evening the congenial coteries came together and whiled away the time as best they could. Certainly they need not expect to find a more elegant or homelike hotel than the Beebe house and they will look in vain for a more competent or pleasing landlady than Mrs. Beebe. In conversation with various members of the party we have heard nothing but words of praise for the accommodations furnished them at Manitou.

We regret that the inclement weather prevented our visitors from taking a drive through Colorado Springs, but we are glad that they found other means of amusing themselves.

The Rhode Island members of the excursion party passed the evening of Monday, May 2nd, with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Greene, in their new house at Manitou.

The party consisted of Mr. Stephen L. Adams, of Pawtucket; Mr. Edmund Clark, Valley Falls; Mr. James M. Davis, Davisville; Miss Mary D. Davis, Davisville; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Johnson, Providence, and Miss Helen A. Howard, West Bridge-water, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene both came from Rhode Island, he from Bristol and she from Central Falls. Mrs. Greene is the daughter of B. F. Greene, esq., one of the most successful manufacturers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have lately moved into their beautiful home, opposite the Beebe house.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the special train for the Grand Canon appeared at the Colorado Springs station. The excursionists were on board and ready for the journey. The only additions to the company noticed by us were Mr. G. H. Buckman and mother and the representative for the GAZETTE. The train pulled out promptly and a general social time ensued. The comfortable Horton chairs conducted to conversation, and the cordial manner of Mr. F. C. Nims, General Passenger Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, aided by his clever and beautiful companion, Mrs. Nims, added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Mrs. Buckman met some of her childhood's friends among the party, and Mr. Buckman made many friends by his pleasant and cultivated address.

Mr. Nims, with the energy which is one of his characteristics, furnished the entire party with observation cars on the trip through the Grand Canon. After passing through the main canon of the Arkansas the train returned to the Royal Gorge where several photographs were taken. Everybody was in raptures over the scene. It is true the day was cloudy but that was a great privilege if the people only knew it. The air was clear and the grandeur of the canon was not dimmed by a single cloud. The exclamations of delight, the asseverations that this one grand sight was worth the entire cost of the excursion were many and frequent. The excursionists gathered many specimens of granite rock and marked upon them the date and occasion in indelible letters.

After spending a delightful hour in the canon, during which photographic views were taken of the party by W. H. Jackson of Denver, an hour which the travelled members of the party said could not be equalled in the old world, either among the Alps or Appennines, the train returned to Canon City where a lunch, copious and of good quality, was served. The party disembarked from the observation cars at Canon City with many expressions of thanks to Mr. Nims for furnishing them with such excellent means of beholding the noble scenery of the Grand Canon.

The run from Canon City through Pueblo and to Colorado Springs was accomplished in very quick time and the train arrived here about two hours in advance of the excursion train of last week. The representative of the GAZETTE disembarked at Colorado Springs, having heard no word of complaint during the entire trip, and many and cordial words of commendation for the general management upon the part of the Denver & Rio Grande road and of the special efforts made for their comfort by Mr. Nims. The party continued on their way to Denver last night and will visit Clear Creek canon tomorrow.

Captain DeCoursey's Sunday school teacher of thirty years ago shook hands with him yesterday morning from the steps of the excursion train. This speaks well for the captain.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Correspondence Concerning Additions to the College Library.

The following letter from President Tenney to Colonel E. T. Ensign, the librarian of the county library has been handed to us by Colonel Ensign for publication as it contains information of interest to our citizens:

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 2d, 1881.
Col. E. T. Ensign.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th ult. is received, stating that the trustees of the El Paso County Library Association had voted to donate their library to Colorado College, except that such duplicates as may not be needed for class work shall be given to the Young Men's Christian Association.

You will allow me in behalf of the trustees, to express our gratitude for the gift so generous and so timely. There are very few duplicates, and the books make a most important addition to our library in departments which greatly needed them.

You will be glad to learn that, with large donations to our library by friends in the east, and by the judicious expenditure of some twelve hundred dollars for books, and by your present donation, the College library now comprises some six thousand bound volumes and several thousand pamphlets. The erection of the wings to the building in the early autumn will give us room for the proper arrangement of our books.

An immense amount of hard work has been done by many willing hands in preparing the books for use; and such clerical labor as may be needed will be employed during the long vacation, so that books and pamphlets may be suitably classified. A full librarian's catalogue will be prepared; and there will be printed a catalogue of sufficient fullness to meet the wants of the public. The library will continue to be open to our citizens free of charge, under the same rules which govern the delivery of books to students.

We hope in the autumn to arrange for the delivery and return of books at some convenient point down town; which will, however, be no longer needful whenever we have better facilities for public transportation. It will be the constant aim of the authorities to make the College library a public library so far as possible.

Very respectfully,
E. P. TENNEY.

The congregation of the Christian church have purchased the old Methodist church on Huerfano street and will hold services there hereafter, the Rev. David Husband acting as pastor.

The new depot at Manitou is being built as rapidly as possible and when complete will be one of the handsomest and most ornamental depots in the state.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending May 4th, 1881:

Baldwin, F. W.	McMullen, Wm
Ballard, Mrs. Nina	Morrison, Edwin
Buory, Mrs. Mate	Nance, Frederick
Forman, Fred	O'Connor, Timothy
Garrott, Anderson	Rainie, Chas. E.
Mead, Chas. B.	Shope, A. D.
Jones, W. J.	Sweeney, T. J.
Knapp, W. Y.	Underwood, W. H.
Mackinn, Anna	Welsh, Mary R. Moore
McMullen, Wm	Welsh, Miss Ella

FOREIGN.

Halley, J. Hamilton Nytnce, R. G.

PACKAGES.

Austin, Mrs. Emma Eddy, Elmer P. 2
Bloomer, Mrs. A. F. Jackson, Mrs. Mary
Patton, J. B.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

A commandery has been formed in this city.

Judge Helm will hold court in Buena Vista next week beginning on Monday.

The street commissioner was engaged yesterday in chopping down and removing dead trees.

A complete list of delinquent tax payers is being prepared by the county treasurer. As soon as completed the property on which taxes are delinquent will be advertised for sale.

The visiting railroad officials from the east who have been spending some time in Colorado have returned home via the Denver and Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. The party consisted of the following named gentlemen: Henry C. Wicker, freight traffic manager Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago; R. L. Crawford, general eastern agent of the New York Central, New York; Arthur Mills, general freight agent Boston and Albany railway, Boston; E. C. Hawley, general eastern agent California fast freight, New York; John Whitmore, general manager Commercial Express, Chicago.

Fish Commissioner Sisty recently wrote to the editor of Forest and Stream in reference to obtaining a good man as superintendent of the state hatchery. The latter submitted the matter to J. Annin, Jr., the secretary of the American Fish Breeders' association, and that gentleman suggested Mr. Gordon Land for the position. Thus it will be seen that the best authority in the country suggests a Coloradoan.

ASSAYERS.

Colorado College Graduates Its First Class.

Last autumn the president and faculty of Colorado College determined to establish a metallurgical department that should be second to none in the west in the way of facilities for the study of assaying and the chemistry of metals generally. The first thing to be done was to secure a competent head for such department and after some difficulty the college was fortunate in obtaining the services of Prof. William Strieby, then in charge of the Santa Fe academy.

Professor Strieby was eminently fitted for the work in hand. His attainments in metallurgical and general chemistry are of high order, and his ability to impart instruction in these branches remarkable. In 1875 he graduated with the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from the University of the City of New York, and in 1878, after a term of three years, he graduated with the degree of Mining Engineer from the School of Mines, Columbia College. He was highly recommended for the position by a number of the most prominent educators of the country.

Prof. Strieby at once set about the work of preparing for the opening of his department. The whole of the college basement was set apart for the purpose. The professor's private office was located in the southeast corner, and was fitted up with two crucible and one muffle furnaces, desk, bench, shelving, in fact all the paraphernalia of the business. In the northeast corner of the basement, the students working room was located, and this, like the other, was fitted up at great cost with all that the assayer would be likely to require. Here were placed the crushers, four crucible, two muffle furnaces and one large furnace for the assay of metals requiring a high and prolonged heat, a number of desks similar to those in use in the school of mines of Columbia college, scales, anvil, rubber for pulverizing ores, coal bins, etc. These were purchased by and all arrangements made under the intelligent supervision of Professor Strieby, and no expense was spared to make the department complete in every particular. Between the two rooms above described a store room was fitted up for the storage of the hundreds of articles needed by the metallurgical chemist. The term opened on the first day of December, and the course of instruction included tri-weekly lectures on the chemistry of metals, and the practical assaying of the ores of all the principal metals, including

Antimony,	Lead,
Bismuth,	Nickel,
Carbon (coal),	Platinum,
Cobalt,	Silver,
Copper,	Tin,
Gold,	Zinc,
Iron,	Gold, Silver and
	Lead Bullion.

In addition instruction was given in the use of the blowpipe and the assaying of gold, silver, lead and copper therewith. The best methods for assaying the ores of the above named metals were given with great care. For instance eight schemes were given for lead; eight for gold and silver, and so on the method depending entirely upon the character of the ore. Upon the final examination each student was required to assay eight powdered samples, each containing several metals, within two days, and undergo a rigid examination touching the theory and practice of the manipulation of the several metals named. The first term ended on the first instant but the examination was not concluded until yesterday when the following students were graduated:

HENRY W. LAMB,
JAMES K. SWEENEY,
P. S. HALLECK,
FRANK ROBY,
HENRY M'ALLISTER, JR.

The thoroughness of the instruction given during the past five months warrants the conclusion that the gentlemen named will be able to master any of the ores that they may meet with in the Rock Mountains.

In addition to the students above named there were several who were unable to continue until the end of the term, having been compelled by urgent business to leave college. Mr. George J. Wanless passed successfully through the whole course, excepting the gold, silver and lead bullion assay, and would have graduated with high honors had he not been compelled to go to the mountains a fortnight ago to attend to his mining interests there. Mr. O. J. Kennedy after beginning his course was elected secretary of the state senate, but passed through the lead, gold and silver assays.

Mr. Arthur L. Kellogg, of Jackson, Michigan, did not enter the department until March 1st, but by intelligent and unceasing work succeeded in very nearly passing through the whole course before the end of the term.

We congratulate the college upon the success that has attended the operations of its metallurgical department during the past five months.

Mr. George A. Croft, author of Croft's Grip Sack Guide of Colorado, made us a pleasant call last evening. The "Grip Sack" is a model for all books of its kind. It is elegantly and copiously illustrated, is handsomely printed and furnishes the most valuable information in the most convenient form.

The Black Hawk firemen hold a tournament next Friday, on which occasion there will be a flag presentation.

DEPARTING FROM DURANGO.

Stockton and His Backers Seek New Fields.

The Stockton, Eskridge, Garrett party, together with their aiders and abettors, have left Durango for good. They sold out a few days since, and departed for new fields. The motive for their leaving was that the Farmingtons had gotten out indictments against them, and a requisition for them, and rather than fall into their hands or those of the law, they concluded to skip the town; knowing full well that the citizens of Durango would not protect them against any legal demands for their surrender. It is believed they have also left the state, and will never return under any circumstances, as a return would mean certain arrest.

In giving the outlaws a send-off, the Record says that the state of affairs which has existed at Durango, can never again exist, as the town is now incorporated, and on the 13th proximo, the municipal election will take place, which will unquestionably result in the election of the "law and order" ticket, and the establishment of a stable city government, which will deal promptly and rigorously with all transgressors of the law.

Yesterday's Race.

There was a race on Terry's track, north of the city, yesterday afternoon. Quite a number of our sporting men were present, and the event was one of a good deal of interest. The horses were Sucker State, owned by Mr. G. S. Holmes, of this city, and Ada Paul, a trotter from Wichita, Kansas. Sucker State is a pacer and a good one, and Ada Paul is a trotter of excellent speed.

The race was three best in five, for a purse of \$200, and some money changed hands on incidental wagers.

The start for the first heat was a good one and the contest was sharp and close. Sucker State got off well and held his advantage to the end. Time 2:31.

The second heat was not as closely contested as the first. Sucker State secured the lead at first and Ada Paul broke badly, so badly, indeed, that all hope of her winning the heat was passed before the half mile had been reached. Sucker State took the heat easily. Time 2:33 1/4.

There was a good deal of interest in the third heat and the backers of Ada Paul seemed to hope for better luck this time. They were disappointed, however, for Sucker State came in a good winner. Time 2:34. As three straight heats had been captured by the pacer the race was given to him.

Pike's Peak Meteorological Record.

For the month of April, 1881.
Mean barometer, 29.942 inches.
Highest barometer, 30.145 inches on April 30th, 1881.
Lowest barometer 29.552 inches, on April 7th.

Monthly range of barometer, 0.591 inches.
Highest temperature 38° on April 20th.
Lowest temperature -30° on April 8th.
Monthly range of temperature, 41°
Greatest daily range of temperature, 26° on April 15th.

Least daily range of temperature, 8° on April 6th.
Total rainfall or melted snow, 4.64 inches.
Depth of unmelted snow lying on the ground at end of month, 16 1/2 inches.
Prevailing wind, Northwest.

Total movement of wind 13,503 miles.
Maximum velocity of wind and direction 68 miles at 2:30 a. m., April 14th, wind N. W.

No. of foggy days. None.
No. of clear days on which rain or snow fell. None.

No. of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

No. of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 6.

No. of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

No. of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 9.

No. cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 1.

Total No. of days on which rain or snow fell, 15.

Dates of aurors. None.

Dates of solar halos. None.

Dates of lunar halos. None.

Dates of frost. April 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th.

Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo., April, 30.
J. T. O'KEEFE,
Serj. Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 1/2 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

"Tonic," "Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."—WEBSTER.

Castoria

—35 doses
35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Friday's Daily.

The Pueblo fireman are practicing for the tournament. They will try to win the prize.

"Two bits" was the fare by bus or bauche to the races yesterday. A reasonable tariff for a pleasant ride.

There will be a match game of base ball between the D. & R. G. nine and the residents on the Weber street grounds is afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Special communication of Colorado Springs Royal Arch Chapter this evening. Work on the mark master's degree. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

We are requested to state that a special train will be run from this city to the races leaving the depot at 1.45 p. m. and returning at six o'clock. The train will stop at the gate of the race grounds. Fare the round trip 30 cents. Turn out one day and all see the races to-day.

The following characteristic advertisement appears in a Durango newspaper:

\$500 REWARD.

The proprietors of the Laclede Restaurant will pay the above reward to the lady who has the largest appetite in Durango.

The Pueblo Chieftain says: "Mr. Frank Leavitt, the engineer who was injured by ditching of his engine on the Kokomo extension of the Rio Grande on Tuesday, is getting along nicely under the care of the company's physician at Leadville. Leavitt is the engineer who ran the through passenger train across the Kansas on the Panama railway, and the lives of the passengers under his care on Tuesday were only saved by his great presence of mind."

During the month of April the business transactions in the Denver postoffice is estimated by the department as follows:

Letters delivered	8
Delivery trips daily	2
Collection trips daily	2
Letters delivered	362
Letters delivered	124,350
Postals cards delivered	28,510
Letters delivered	10,565
Postals cards delivered	10,999
Newspapers, etc., delivered	73,438
Letters collected	53,127
Postals cards collected	13,064
Newspapers, etc., collected	9,931
Total	\$330,268

The Denver Republican of yesterday describes the new harness for the department of that city: "The new harness for the horses of the fire department has arrived. There are two sets—a single and a double one—and the pattern known as the 'swinging' kind. An arrangement which accompanies them is attached to the ceiling, and then in turn the harness attached to it, with the chains fastened to pole and collar, the traces to the whiffletrees. An alarm is sounded, the horses trot to their stalls, the harness drops upon them, two dogs are snapped, and the truck is off. Snap is necessary in the case of single harness."

Real Estate.

The transfers reported in to-days issue cover a period of two weeks, part of which, however, has embraced several years of unprecedented rain—unfavorable real estate transactions. The market is reported as healthy with prices rising in good localities. The demand at present seems to be principally for lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber, from Boulder street north. Following is the summary of sales as reported for the month, viz:

Colorado Springs	\$22,562.00
Colorado City	575.00
Monte Vista	225.00
Monte Vista	5,250.00
Total	\$28,622.00

During the two weeks U. S. patents for acres of government land were also on record.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Gilpin was in the city yesterday.

John Clark Lipe, of Chicago, is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Colonel W. T. Holt was among the arrivals in the city on the afternoon train yesterday.

John E. K. Stimson, of Denver, was among the passengers on the south bound train yesterday morning.

Dr. J. K. Williams, of Philadelphia, who has been spending the past six months in the city returned to his home yesterday.

Dr. E. T. Elliott, Mrs. A. E. Jennings and Miss Mattie Sterrett, who have been spending the past few days at the Beebe house, left yesterday for Del Norte and wagon wheel camp where they will remain during the summer.

Prof. H. Baerman, F. R. G. S., of London, England, arrived in town last night on the Col. Holt, and is a guest of Dr. Bell, Manitou. Prof. Baerman is one of the most distinguished mining and civil engineers of Europe and the author of several standard scientific works on geology and mineralogy. He visits this country for the purpose of examining the mineral resources of Gunnison and San Juan counties and the interest of Col. Holt and his associates and will leave for the mountains to-day.

RUNNING AND TROTTING.

The First Day's Meeting of the Pike's Peak Driving Association.

No better day could have been selected than yesterday for the opening day of the May races at the Pike's Peak Driving Park. The weather was cool and refreshing and the track was in a splendid condition. Perhaps the only bad feature of the day was a strong south wind which materially lessened the speed of the horses while on the quarter stretch. As usual considerable delay was experienced in getting the races started and in consequence the spectators manifested much uneasiness. In the future those having in hand the completion of arrangements should set some specified time for starting the horses and see that they get off without a moment's delay this would do away with the disagreeable feature of waiting. Messrs. Robbins, Ellison and Longmore were chosen as judges, and Mr. Tweed was selected as time keeper. At about 3.30 p. m. the horses entered for the 2.28 class were ordered out by the judges. The entries were as follows:

M. C. Wilbur enters ch. gelding, Clifton B.

B. C. Holly enters ch. gelding, Matt Gardner.

J. W. Page enters b. gelding, Teaser, George Robens enters b. g., Russ Ellis. M. Boorhem enters g. r. Haphazard.

It was ascertained when the drivers came up to the judges' stand to be weighed that the Boorham had withdrawn Haphazard, thus leaving only four horses in the contest. In the draw they were assigned the following positions: Clifton B., pole; Teaser, second; Matt Gardner third, and Russ Ellis, fourth. Considerable time was given to scoring on the first heat and fully thirty-five minutes elapsed between the first score and the word go. Clifton B. was always in the rear while Russ Ellis had a bad habit of leaving his feet just before passing under the wire and nothing like a fair start was reached until the sixth score when the horses were all pretty well bunched and the word go was given. Russ Ellis had sold favorite in the pools but the little black gelding, Teaser, had numerous admirers, as did also Matt Gardner. At the start Russ Ellis took the lead with Teaser a close second, but before the quarter pole was reached little Teaser was fully a head in advance of the bay gelding. The machine like manner in which Teaser was working won him favor in the eyes of many of the spectators while at the same time it was noticeable that Russ Ellis was putting on the airs of a thoroughbred, and was pulling to the front. As the turn was made on the half mile stretch, it was almost impossible to discern which horse was in the lead, but the dextrous manner in which Russ Ellis was throwing his feet would indicate that he was clamoring for the head and the money. In the meantime it was strife between Clifton B. and Matt Gardner as to which should come in for third money. At the quarter pole Clifton B. was in the lead, but before the turn on the half mile stretch was accomplished he broke badly, which gave Matt Gardner some hopes. Down the half mile stretch came the long raking bay gelding and little Teaser, both striving to give the pole the first go by. Many had made up their minds that Teaser was out of his latitude but as he continued to work smoothly they still had hopes in his winning. So close together were the two horses when they passed under the half mile wire that it caused intense excitement and betting was even up. Clifton B. had recovered the distance lost on the half mile turn and held on to third place with a vengeance. At the three-quarter pole Teaser and Russ Ellis were still rubbing each other's heels and had the bay gelding ever left his feet it would have been good bye first place, for Teaser was holding his clock-work gait to perfection. But the driver of Ellis did not propose to have him break and he brought him snorting down the home stretch and under the wire a good length in advance of Teaser, Clifton B. third and Matt Gardner fourth. Time, 2.45.

Those who had placed their money on Teaser began to realize that he was not endowed with the staying qualities, and between the first and second there was considerable hedging by those who wished to get out whole. After a delay of about half an hour the judges again ordered the horses to the track and the scoring again commenced. As upon the first heat there was considerable jockeying and for a time it seemed impossible to get a fair start, Russ Ellis was either plunging ahead or Clifton B. was fetching up the rear. After scoring 38 minutes the horses managed to get off, Russ Ellis taking the lead from the start and keeping it until the terminus. Teaser did not waste any time, but judging from what he had accomplished in the first heat it was generally conceded that he could neither win the heat nor the race. This heat was not close enough to make it very interesting, and the start which Ellis succeeded in securing on the start won him the race in 2.44 1/4, Matt Gardner second, Clifton B. third and Teaser fourth. The third heat was won by Russ Ellis in 2.43 1/4, thus giving him three straight heats and first money. During this heat the horses were turning on the home stretch Matt Gardner, who was showing some remarkable spurs, suddenly broke and at the same time was fouled by Teaser's driver, taking off the sulky wheel and throwing Matt Gardner to the ground. Opinions varied as to who was to blame for the

accident, some claiming that Page, the driver of Teaser, fouled Matt Gardner on purpose, others saying that Gardner threw himself across the track when he broke thus rendering it impossible for Teaser to pass him without fouling. The judges decided that Page had been at fault by giving him fourth money, Clifton B. taking second and Matt Gardner third.

In the running race, one-half dash, mile which followed the second heat of the trotting race, the entries were as follows: Mr. McLain enters g. Sailor Boy. Wm Mulkey, c. f. Sunbeam. G. Trobridge, g. m. Mert. Le Masney Bros. b. m. Fusilade. J. Carlie b. g. Pequest.

In the choice for positions Sailor Boy got the pole, Fusilade second, Mert third, Sunbeam fourth and Pequest fifth. Many of the horses entered in this race were unknown to the frequenters of the Colorado Springs race tracks. Fusilade being the only one ever before speeded here, consequently she was named as first choice in the pools. Some little trouble was experienced in getting the runners off, some of them being mere colts and entirely unbroken to track work.

When the start was made Sailor Boy was in the lead but he retained the position only a short time for Pequest soon gained the lead with Fusilade a close follower. This race was an exciting one from the quarter pole to the wire, the contest laying mainly between Fusilade and Pequest. They passed under the wire in the following order: Pequest first, Mert second, Fusilade third, Sunbeam fourth and Sailor Boy fifth. Time, 52 seconds.

The races for to-day promise to be exceedingly interesting and are as follows: Race No. 3.—Pacing, free to all. Purse, \$500. First, \$250; second, \$125; third, \$75; fourth, \$50.

W. L. Holliday, b. g. Duster. B. C. Holly, b. g. Sucker State. M. C. Wilbur, b. g. Browning. N. W. Bacon, c. w. g. Three Corners. Hudley & Low, w. g. Sea Foam.

Race No. 4.—Novelty race, 1/4 mile dash. Purse \$300. First quarter, \$100; second, \$100; third, \$100.

G. Trobridge enters g. m. Mert. Wm Mulkey, c. f. Sunbeam. P. Gillman, b. m. Casino. J. Carlie, b. g. Pequest. J. Carlie, b. h. City Merchant.

SYNOD OF COLORADO.

Close of a Very Interesting and Profitable Meeting.

The Synod of Colorado which has just closed its meetings met last Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church. The Synod was opened was opened by the delivery of an eloquent and logical sermon by the Rev. H. B. Gage.

At the meeting for organization Wednesday morning the Rev. W. S. Hamilton, of Central City, was chosen moderator. The Synod was mostly engaged in the transaction of routine business, interspersed with devotional exercises.

In view of the fact that the Rev. Sheldon S. Jackson, D. D., was assigned to a more extended missionary work among the Indians and Mexicans, the Rev. J. G. Reid, of Boulder, was chosen superintendent of missions for Colorado and Wyoming.

The Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., the Rev. H. B. Gage, of Pueblo, and Elder Washington McClintock, of Denver, were appointed a committee to visit Colorado College.

A missionary meeting was held on last Wednesday evening, which was largely attended and proved to be very interesting. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Menaul, Sheldon Jackson, D. D., and W. E. Hamilton.

Among the clergymen present during the session were the following: The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., superintendent of missions; Rev. John Menaul, of the Laguna Mission, New Mexico; Lewis Hamilton, J. G. Reid, of Boulder, J. T. Cowhick, of Cheyenne, and W. H. Claggett, of Leadville.

At the conclusion of the missionary meeting last Wednesday evening the synod adjourned having first passed a vote of thanks to the church and friends who had provided entertainment. The next meeting of the synod will be in Denver at the Central Presbyterian church in May 1882. The meeting was a profitable and interesting one and was largely attended by the members of the church.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state of the Colorado Zinc company. The incorporators are John R. Bantell, Charles B. Lamborn and Emanuel H. Saltiel, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The company propose to buy, sell, lease and operate mines and quarries of ore bearing zinc, gold, silver, iron or other minerals in the counties of Pueblo, Fremont and El Paso, with headquarters at Colorado Springs.

Last Monday there was to have been a school election in Breckenridge, but not a man appeared to vote. The Journal explains this phenomenon as follows: "The rather premeditated method of serving notice as contemplated by the law makers of this state, yesterday showed how not to do it. A meeting of taxpayers for the purpose of electing a new trustee or other school officer, was called by posting up 'three printed notices' which was duly done, but alas the town had outgrown the school house, postoffice and blacksmith shop corner style of notice, and the result was that not a taxpayer attended, even the man who tacked up the notices failed to put in an appearance."

GUNNISON'S BOOM.

Prospectors Pouring in to That Promising Country.

A correspondent of the Denver Republican, writing from Crookville under date of April 30, speaks as follows of the rush into the Gunnison: "It would surprise the men who ask, 'Where is the Gunnison boom this year?' to take a trip over the road and see the crowds that are answering to that question. So many unfavorable reports have been set afloat about the impassable condition of the roads and the great amount of snow in the country that many doubtless, like the writer, have been putting off their trip for a time, and yet the number who are coming in to stay has been for a week past between thirty-five and fifty per day. Yesterday there were between sixty and seventy at Silver Creek, the end of the Denver & Rio Grande road, who were bound for the Gunnison, and only about one-half that number could find conveyance. So it has been, but every day an increased number of passengers, so that many are obliged to stay over in Silver Creek from one to two days. This condition, however, will be remedied soon, as Barlow & Sanderson say they will put on stages enough to carry all the passengers, whatever the number.

"The Marshall Pass road from Silver Creek, is dusty and hard to within a mile and a quarter of the summit. Here is the only snow that is encountered, but the road has been shoveled out and the bottom is hard. There are still some bad holes and spots in the road, but they are drying up rapidly, and a gang of men and teams are at work putting them in order, and it is expected that all Gunnison freight will come over this road next week.

"Outside of the number of people mentioned above who are coming into the country, the railroad company are bringing about one hundred men a day, a large number of whom engage with the railroad company as the cheapest method of getting transportation, and soon quit that work and push on to the mines.

"The Denver & Rio Grande, the pet railroad of Colorado, has done an astonishing amount of work, and while it is the habit of the people here to make a considerable allowance of time above that claimed by the railroad for getting over the range, it will not be at all surprising if they are here a little ahead of their time, remembering what the road did in reaching Leadville. The grade appears to be largely finished from Silver Creek, the present terminus, to Sargent's toll-gate, on this side the range, a distance of twenty-four miles, and camps are being put in every mile down the Tumichi valley from that point, so the engineers say, with the expectation that the grade will be ready for the iron all the way to Crested Butte, the terminus of this branch, by the time it can be brought over the range. Of course there is much yet to be done, but there are still sixty days before the first of July, and 'many hands make light work.'

"The season is at least twenty days earlier on this side of the range than it was last year. The grass has grown amazingly, and stock will find good feed all the way from Silver Cliff to Crested Butte, excepting from three to four miles on each side of the summit. Two car-loads of cows were driven over the range in good condition this week, and two car-loads more are to be started over next Tuesday. The owners of these cows looked over both the Saguache and Marshall Pass roads, and decided on the latter, so no one need fear to be too early in the country. Parties just in from New Mexico and Arizona state positively that literally hundreds of the men who left here last autumn to prospect in the districts there are on their way back to the Gunnison to stay. So will it be with all the sensible ones."

Durango Diggings.

From the Durango Record.

Yesterday the town was thrown into intense excitement by the discovery of rich gold bearing gravel on the railroad reservation. Mr. I. Barish, of the Blue Front store, on Railroad street, in digging a cellar in the rear of the building, found free gold in the gravel. He immediately staked a claim, taking it in his own name and that of his neighbor, J. Johnson.

The news spreading, all the miners in the town flocked to the scene. Those experienced in placer mining began washing the dirt, getting several colors to the pan, of coarse gold, such as can be easily saved. A great rush was made to stake the adjoining claims, and before the afternoon had sped the entire river bottom was staked from the big bend, where the river cuts through Fassbinder's land, to the bend below the smelter.

Of course, at the present writing, it is impossible to say, how much of this land carries gold or whether there is any considerable pay stake in the whole of it.

The find made, may be only a small mineral bearing pocket. Mr. Barish will at once sink to bedrock, to determine the matter, while those who have claims, will anxiously watch developments. Durango may prove to be located on a rich gold bar. Then again it may not. It is not worth while to build too high expectations upon what has yet been found. A few days will determine what there is in it, and whether Durango is on a gold mine or not.

The excitement in the town was so intense last evening that many men sat up all night, watching their claims to protect them against jumpers.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

Sheep Mountain Mines.

Gothic Miner.

Recent reports from Sheep Mountain justify all the expectations indulged in last fall by the lucky few who located there and the work done this winter has developed untold wealth. The Elk Mountain Bonanza, now in fifty feet, shows a fine pay streak of gray copper and brittle silver ore with a four foot crevice, and good judges say it will mill run 200 ounces to the ton. In the immediate vicinity and belonging to the same parties (Ronald Morrison, Sam McMillen and others, of Leadville) are the Garfield, Forest King and five others, all of which show the same mineral. The Ben Butler shows a very fine vein of ore, and the tunnel cutting it has also cut six other veins, all in high grade ore. The group belongs to Nels Larsen and others, also of Leadville.

On the west side of the mountain are 14 veins located by Wm. L. Davis early last spring, who represented a party of capitalists connected with the Annie Mining company. All these 14 show copper and galena ore and are highly valued by the owners. They will be extensively worked this season.

Messrs. Woodhouse & Co. have a vein, probably the largest in the district. It measures over 30 feet in the croppings and the top rock shows native and brittle silver.

MARRIED.

ENGLEY-GAINES.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Colorado Springs, Wednesday evening, April 4th, 1881, Rev. R. T. Cross officiating, Eugene Engley, Esq., of Durango, and Miss Hinda J. Gaines, of Colorado Springs.

DIED.

MILLER.—In this city, May 5th, 1881, George P. Miller, formerly of Roland, Ohio. Funeral services will be held at the Empire House in this city, at 10 a. m. to-day, and the remains will be sent east.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, Real Estate Agent.

A. M. Merriam to Chas. Hollowell, trustee, lot 9 and 10, Hollowell's sub div, blk 212, and lot 20, Edgerton's sub div blk 244, add 1, \$ 802

Arthur Peck to Lucinda D. Peck, lot 13, blk 82, and e. h. lots 15 and 16, blk 94, 50c0

Chloe A. Shields to Edward J. King, Jr, lot 8, blk 124, 675

R. T. Cross to E. P. Tenney, No 1/2 lot 1, blk 203, add 1, 1000

Wm R. Wheeler to E. P. Tenney, No 1/2 lot 2, blk 203, add 1, 10c0

F. A. Perkins to A. L. Lawton, blks 239 and 240, add 1, 3750

Thorsten Erickson to John Campbell, lot 13, blk 264, add 1, 175

Arthur Rogers to Marianna W. Sessions, lot 4, Rogers' sub div, blk 226, add 1, 250

Wm H. Gumma to Daniel G. Tibbitts, w. h. of w. h. of e. h. blk 236, add 1, 1500

G. S. Holmes to Judson Bent, lot 5, blk 12, add 1, 1375

Lyman K. Bass to Edward L. Davis, 1c0 x200 ft blk 266, add 1, 750

G. M. Arnold to Mary J. Gumma, e. h. of w. h. of e. h. blk 236, add 1, 125

John Potter to E. P. Tenney, lots 1 & 2 Hollowell's sub div, blk 212, add 1, 200

R. C. Bristol to Mary J. Ely, lot 14, Bristol's sub div, blk 210, add 1, 160

Lottie M. Stephenson to E. P. Tenney, lots 1 to 10, McAllister's sub div, blk 213, add 1, 1600

Colorado College to E. P. Tenney, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20 to 37, 40 to 56, Sweet's sub div, blk 261; also lot 6, Stewart's sub div, blk 227. 1000

Albert J. Benedict and wife to John Launder, lot 7, blk 198, Colorado City. 150

E. P. Tenney to Geo. N. Mader, 1 s. 1 to 10 McAllister's sub div, blk 213, add 1, and lot 1, blk 1, add 1, 3200

Isaac Davis to Francesca Beauculla, 25 ft off lot 10, Standish's sub, Manitou. 225

B. A. P. Eaton to Jas. P. Easterly, lot 24, blk 145, Colorado City. 300

Anthony Bolt to Jas. P. Easterly, lot 25, blk 145, Colorado City. 25

John R. Wheeler to H. T. Cook, sw. q. of sec 29 and w. h. of ne q. of sec 29, sec 29, sec 32, 13, r. 65 160 acres 500

John H. Pullen to H. T. Cook, "Pullen sheep ranch" of 640 acres. 2500

Martin Speck to Henry Coby, lot 23, blk 151, Colorado City. 90

Mary A. Hill to Birney Longton, lot 24, blk 158, Colorado City. 10

James Correy to W. H. Scott and W. P. Wilson, s. h. of sw. q. and nw. q. of sw. q. sec 23, tp 14, r. 67, 120 acres. 600

Kate W. Correy to W. H. Scott and W. P. Wilson, w. h. of nw. q. and ne q. of sw. q. and se q. of sec 23, tp 14, r. 67, 280 acres. 1400

Lewis J. Moore to R. C. Elliott, ne q. of ne q. sec 22, tp 11, r. 67, 40 acres. 250

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—Dried Alden..... 13@15c Michigan sliced..... 10@12 1/2c Green apples..... 6 50@7 00

BRAN—Colorado..... \$1 60@\$1 70 per cw

BUTTER—Colorado ranch..... 25@30c

CRACKERS—Premium soda..... 10c Oyster..... 12 1/2c

CHEESE—Per pound..... 20c

COFFEE—Rio..... 20@25c Java, roasted..... 40c Mocha, "..... 40c

EGGS—State, candled, per doz..... 20c Ranch, per doz..... 25c

FLOUR—Per hundred..... \$3 00@4 00 Buckwheat..... 6@7

MEAT—Ham..... 12 1/2@15c Dry salt..... 11@12 1/2c Bacon..... 12@13c Lard..... 15c

RICE—Sandwich Island..... 12c Carolina..... 11@12 1/2c

SALT—Per barrel..... 24 50@4 40

SUGAR—Granulated..... 12 1/2@13 1/2c Extra C..... 11 1/2@12 1/2c

STARCH—Pearl..... 8c Silver gloss..... 12 1/2c

SYRUPS—Honey, per gallon..... \$1 00@\$1 20 New Orleans..... 90c@91 00 Fine table..... 90c@91 00

TEAS—Imperial..... 75c@1 00 Gunpowder..... 75c@81 00 Japan..... 50c@51 00 Oolong..... 60c@1 00 English Breakfast..... 75c@1 00

HAY—Baled upland..... \$25@30 per ton

POTATOES—Per cwt. new..... \$2 25@2 75

BLACKSMITHS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the blacksmiths, Colorado Springs, held at the office of Hay & Towne, Monday evening, May 2, the following schedule of prices was agreed upon to take effect on and after this date: New shoes for horses or mules, single shoe, 45 cents; per set \$1 75; and \$3 50 per span. Resetting old shoes, single shoe 35 cents; per set, \$1.25; \$2.50 per span. Hand made shoes steel or iron, extra. No discount. New iron axles, 7/8 to 1 1/2 \$12 to \$14 per set; single arm, \$4. New steel tire 7/8 to 1 1/2 \$12 to \$14. Iron tire same sizes, \$10 to \$12. Iron wagon tire, 1 1/2 to 2 inch tread, \$6 to \$8 for making and putting on. Resetting buggy tire \$4 per set. Wagon tire, \$3 to \$4 per set. New plough lay \$1 per inch in width; \$1.50 for pointing and sharpening; 50 cents for sharpening and wishing a continuance of the same we remain respectfully,

T. A. HAY, Chairman, DAVID MOORE, A. D. TOWNE, O. H. PLATT, W. M. WALKER, T. F

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

No. 22

EUGENIE AND HER DEAD.

The Ex-Empress Refused a Grave Beside Her Husband and Her Son—A Barly Landowner.

Vanity Fair, London.

The real reason why the Empress Eugenie left Camden Place and Chiselhurst and is about to establish herself near Farnborough is far from being suspected; but the story is one altogether so discreditable to the taste and good feeling of more than one English subject that it may well be set down here for warning and reproof.

It appears that when the empress received the remains of her dead son she conceived the very natural desire to make in the little chapel at Chiselhurst three burying places—that is to say, the two already required for her husband and her son, and a third for herself, in order that those who had so loved each other in life should not in death be separated. It was then discovered that in order to get space for three tombs it would be necessary to acquire a piece of land forming part of the field adjoining the chapel. The owner of this field was accordingly communicated with, and a request made that he would sell the very small piece of land required. He, however, flatly refused, on the ground, as I am informed, that he would not sell his land at all for "idolatrous purposes." Lord Sydney, the lord of the manor, intervened to overcome the objection, and the queen herself expressed an earnest desire that the empress's plans might be carried out. But it was all in vain. The owner of the ground refused altogether to be persuaded, and the unfortunate empress had no alternative but to leave Camden house, endeared to her by so many memories, and to seek another and more hospitable place where she may bury her dead and live herself.

But this is not all. Finding that she could not take up her abode in her new house till a month after the date at which she was to give up Camden place, the empress appealed to the tenant who was to succeed her in that house to allow her to remain the month there. This tenant—Mr. Ferdinand de Rothschild—declined, however, to allow her to do so, though he said she might remain for another fortnight. Under these circumstances, Mr. Edward Baring very handsomely came forward and placed at the empress's disposal his house at Combe, where the unfortunate lady is now staying.

The Widow of "Old Oswatowmie."

Cleveland Herald.

A few days ago a dispatch from Washington said that the widow of "Old John Brown, of Oswatowmie," was in Washington seeking government employment as she was in destitute circumstances. It turns out that the dispatch was incorrect so far as relates to the Mrs. Brown in Washington being the widow of "Old Oswatowmie." It must have been the wife of Mr. John Brown, jr., for the widow of "Old John Brown" is in California, where she and her two daughters have lived for the last sixteen years, and never in her life set foot in Washington.

The statement that "old John Brown's" widow is in bad circumstances is true. The facts as gathered from a long interview with her, published in the San Francisco Chronicle, are briefly these: About sixteen years ago widow Brown and her daughters went to California, and after living in several places in the northern part of the state settled down with her two daughters and a son-in-law on a ranch, thirteen miles from San Jose and about seventy miles from San Francisco. The ranch contains 160 acres, and was bought for \$1,850, but not paid for. Less than one sixth the purchase money has been paid, and the prospect for lifting the heavy mortgage on the property by the unaided efforts of the family does not appear good. The house is a small and old two-story cottage, in the midst of fruit trees, very plainly furnished, but having some interesting relics of "old Oswatowmie" and the struggle in which he lost his life. The walls are decorated with an old oil painting of the hero, representing a large-framed man, with long bushy white beard and white hair, brushed back from the forehead and unparted, just as he appeared when passing through Cleveland on his way to head the expected slave insurrection in the south. The painting is flanked by photographs of the two sons who fought and fell at Harper's Ferry. Among the relics in the widow's possession is a handsome gold medal in a case bearing the inscription, "French Republicans to the widow of John Brown." The medal is inscribed, "In Memory of John Brown, Judicially Assassinated at Charlestown, December 2, 1859, and to that of his Sons and Companions, Victims of Their Devotion to the Cause of the Liberty of the Negroes." The letter accompanying the medal bears the signatures of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and other well-known Frenchmen.

Mrs. Brown—who is described as a tall, straight woman, apparently about fifty years old, although in reality fifteen years older, with strongly marked features and iron gray hair—admitted that she had a hard struggle to earn a livelihood and give her children a suitable education, and that she is now greatly embarrassed by the debt on her farm. When a purpose was intimated to start a subscription for her benefit, she expressed no dissatisfaction, saying that she would be grateful to see the ranch cleared from debt. That was not the spirit in which her unmarried daughter received the proposition. She has inherited not only the features of her father, but also his independent spirit and indomitable will. She disclaimed any desire to receive money from the public, saying she could earn her own living, and she gives proof of her determination and ability to do this by walking three miles to the nearest settlement every day to teach one music lesson. The probabilities are that a subscription list will be opened at the office of the San Francisco Chronicle for the benefit of Mrs. Brown, so that at

least she may be released from the harassing burden of debt. We have no doubt some of the Northern Ohio sympathizers with the cause for which John Brown died will gladly contribute for such a purpose.

George Elliot at Home.

G. Kegan Paul in Harper's.

It is difficult for any one admitted to the great honor of friendship with either Mr. Lewes or George Elliot to speak of their home without seeming intrusive, in the same way that he would have been who, unauthorized, introduced visitors; yet something may be said to gratify a curiosity which surely is not now impertinent or ignominious. When London was full, the little drawing room in St. John's Wood was now and then crowded to overflowing with those who were glad to give their best of conversation, of information, and sometimes of music, always to listen with eager attention to whatever it might be worth hearing. Without a trace of edginess, she led the conversation to some great and lofty strain. Of herself and works she never spoke; of the works and thoughts of others she spoke with reverence, and sometimes even too great tolerance. But those afternoons had the highest pleasure when London was empty or the day wet, and only a few friends were present, so that her conversation assumed a more sustained tone than was possible when the rooms were full of shifting groups. It was then that, without any premeditation, her sentences fell as fully formed, as wise, as weighty, as epigrammatic, as any to be found in her books. Always ready, but never rapid, her talk was not only good in itself, but it encouraged the same in others, since she was an excellent listener and eager to hear.

Yet interesting as seemed to her, as well as to those admitted to them, her afternoons in London, she was always glad to escape when summer came, either for one of the tours on the continent in which she so delighted, or lately in the charming home she had made in Surrey. She never tired of the lovely scenery about Witley, and the great expanse of view obtainable from the tops of the many hills. It was on one of her drives in that neighborhood that a characteristic conversation took place between her and one of the greatest English poets, whom she met as he was taking a walk. Even that short interval enabled them to get into somewhat deep conversation on evolution; and as the poet afterward related it to a companion on the same spot, he said: "Here was where I said 'good-by' to George Elliot; and as she went down the hill, I said, 'Well, good-by, you and your molecules,' and she said to me, 'I am quite content with my molecules.'" A trifling anecdote, perhaps, but to those who will read between the lines, not other than characteristic of both speakers.

The Lime Kiln Club.

Detroit Free Press.

"At midnight last night," said the old man in a solemn voice as he looked up and down the aisles, "at midnight last night despoiled of Brudder Charles Cismax Goshport, a local member of dis club, passed from y'arth to de unknown. Only a week ago he sat in dis hall; to-night he am dressed fur de grave. What ackshun will de club take?"

"I s'pose, sah," said the Rev. Penstock as he rose up, "dat it am in order to present a resolutshun to de effect dat he was a man of de highest integrity, liberal hearted, high minded, an' dat his loss is a sad blow to de hull city."

"Yes, such a resolutshun am in order. Brudder Penstock can you remember dat you eber took Brudder Goshport by de hand an' gin him a word of praise fur his hard work an' honest ways?"

"I—I—doan' remember dat I ever did, sah."

"Am dar a pusson in dis hull who kin remember dat he ever put hisself out to favor Brudder Goshport?"

Not a man answered.

"Kin any one of you remember dat you took any pertickler interes' in how he got along?"

Not a voice was heard in reply.

"To be a little plainer," continued the president, "am der one single pusson in dis hall who eber felt five cents' worth of anxiety for Brudder Goshport's worldly or spiritual welfare?"

The hall was so quiet that the sound of Elder Toots rubbing his back on the sharp edge of a window casing gave everybody a start.

"Not a man in dis hull club—not a man in dis hull city, so far as we know, eber put hisself out to do a favor for or speak a word in praise of our lamented brudder, an' yet we have the cheek to talk of a resolutshun settin' forth his many virtues an' our heartfelt sorrow! No, sir! We doan' pass no sich business, heah! I should be ashamed to look his widdier in de face, if we did. It am de way of de world to let men alone jist when a leetle help would give 'em a broad and easy road. We h'ar of dis man or dat man havin' won de gratitude of de people, but we doan' h'ar of it until he am dead. When a man has gone from y'earth de public suddenly disposes of him as dead. What a big heart he had; how much good he was allus doin' an' what a loss to de world his death will prove. De time to praise a man is when he am livin' beside us. Praise hurts nobody, but many a good man has grown weary fur de want of appreciashun. Heah am seventy-two of us in dis hull to-night, an' we have to own up dat not one of us eber went outer our way to prove to our brudder dat his gentle ways, his squar-dealin' an' his upright life war any mo' appreciated by us dan as if he had bin a hoast-thief. An' to pass a resolutshun would be to brand ourselves hypocrites. Let no one dare offer one."

CAREER OF A HOT-HEADED PRINCE.

Death of Prince Pierre, Nephew of the Great Bonaparte—His Wonderful Adventures in all Parts of the World.

Prince Pierre Napoleon died at Versailles from gout on Friday night last. He was the third son of Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Napoleon, and was born at Rome on September 12, 1815. He was the most hot-headed and reckless of his family, a military free-lance, and a contented writer and determined upholder of his own opinions. Up to about eleven years ago he led a life of almost constant turmoil. For this reason he was given the cold shoulder by his family, and Napoleon III. avoided him. In 1832, when about 17 years old, he came to this country to visit his uncle Joseph, the ex-king of Spain, who then resided at Borden-town, N. J. Love of adventure carried him to Colombia on the breaking out of the civil war there, and he served as a volunteer under General Santander.

At the close of the war he held the rank and command of a colonel. He next returned to Rome and indulged in such excesses that Pope Gregory XVI. ordered him to leave the states of the church. He refused to obey the order, resisted the police, who were sent to arrest him, killed the leader of the squad, wounded two of the subordinates, and was severely wounded himself. He was then confined for several months in the castle of St. Angelo, and, on his release, came a second time to this country, but did not remain long. On the island of Cortu he became involved in a bloody quarrel, in which he maintained himself single-handed against a party of Poli-Koves, and killed and

WOUNDED SEVERAL OF THEM.

The British government finally requested him to leave Cortu, and he went to London. News of the revolution of 1848 reached him there, and he hurried to Paris and obtained a military appointment from the new government. He had previously tried unsuccessfully to secure military service in the French and Egyptian armies. A Corsican constituency elected him to a seat in the national assembly, and, taking his seat with the left, he voted for the most extreme measures of the radical democrats. The violence with which he asserted his republicanism often offended the members of the right. He was re-elected to the assembly by two constituents. In 1849, after the dissolution of the assembly, he was given a command in Algeria, but he proved himself not amenable to military discipline, and was dismissed from the army for returning to Paris without asking leave of his superior officers. After the coup d'etat he accepted a title from the emperor, and for a number of years spent the most of his time in hunting in Corsica or the Ardennes.

His existence was next recalled to the public by his appearance as a participant through the columns of the government sheet *L'Avenir* in a violent discussion, undertaken by that journal with the republican paper *La Revanche*. Paschal Grousset published in the *Marseillaise*, of which he was an editor, an article denouncing Pierre as a renegade republican and a brutal Corsican and as capable of any crime. Pierre, madened by this attack, sent to Henri Rochefort, the principal editor of the *Marseillaise*, a challenge couched in the most insulting terms, and explaining that it was sent to him because the writer did not wish to meet a subordinate editor. Rochefort desired to accept the challenge, and had made arrangements to send his friends to Prince Pierre, when M. Grousset, hearing of the challenge, prevented him from accepting it, and sent his own friends to Auteuil to confer with Pierre respecting the terms on which

A HOSTILE MEETING.

should take place. These friends were two fellow-laborers with Grousset on *La Marseillaise*, MM. Fonville and Victor Noir. They met Pierre at Auteuil, Jan. 10, 1870. The circumstances of their interview with him have never been clearly stated. It is certain, however, that Pierre's temper once more escaped his control, and that he opened fire upon his two visitors with a revolver. Victor Noir was instantly killed. This act of Prince Pierre aroused public anger and indignation. Meetings were held to express sorrow for the death of the young journalist, and at them not only his murderer, but the entire Bonaparte family, was roundly denounced. The funeral of M. Noir was one of the most imposing that ever took place in Paris. Prince Pierre was arrested and was tried before the high court of justice at Tours, in March, 1870. He was acquitted of the crime of murder in the first degree, but was condemned to pay 25,000 francs damages to the relatives of the young journalist.

A STORY OF THE LATE LARZ ANDERSON AT A TURKEY SHOOTING MATCH.

From the Hon. Josiah Quincy's Journal in the Independent.

I dined twice at the White House; the first time informally, with Charles King and Albert Gallatin. The latter gentleman scarcely said anything, owing, perhaps, to the constant and amusing utterances of the president and Mr. King, who talked as if they were under bonds to furnish entertainment for the party. The next occasion was a state dinner, of forty ladies and gentlemen, very splendid and rather stiff. My place was next to pretty Miss Bullett, of Kentucky; but, to say the truth, the conversation rather dragged between us, until I discovered that we had a mutual friend in Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati. I had known Larz well in college; and remember when he arrived in Cambridge, a small, flaxen-haired boy, accompanied by two companions from the distant west. They had come all the way from Kentucky on horseback, their effects being borne in saddle-bags behind the riders. There was no public conveyance, the roads were execrable, and this manly mode of traveling was then the only way of getting to Harvard. Now, I happened to have a story to tell about our old friend Anderson,

which I felt sure would gratify the pride of a Kentuckian; and, as I have not recorded a word of what my fair neighbor said to me, I can only fall back upon what I said to her, and the substance of my tale might be written out thus:

Oxford street, in Cambridge, is at present a very decorous thoroughfare, not at all adapted to the wild sport of turkey-shooting, for which purpose the ground it occupied was used when I was in college. We stood with our backs to the site of memorial hall, and discharged rifles, at long range, at a turkey which was dimly discernible in the distance. A small fee was demanded for the privilege of shooting, and the turkey was to be given to any one who could hit it. But, except for some chance shot, like that made by Mr. Tupman, when out rook shooting, it was safe to predict that nobody would hit it. The usual end of a Harvard turkey shooting was the departure of the proprietor of the turkeys with all his birds and all our sixpences. Still, there was the excitement of a lottery about it, if nothing else. The ball, if discharged, must strike somewhere; and, if so, why might it not happen to strike the turkey? The logic was simply irresistible. A fowl of that magnitude would be a most desirable addition to the meagre fare furnished by the college commons; and so the rifles cracked with small result to the students and splendid profits to the turkey man. One day a little tow-headed fellow appeared on the field, and desired to take part in the sport. Though he seemed almost too young to be trusted with a rifle, the master of the fowls (foreseeing future gains) was quite willing he should try. He must first receive proper instructions about the holding and pointing of his piece, and that there would really be no danger. Young Larz received the directions with great good nature, raised the rifle and down went the turkey. The man stared in amazement, and then broke into a smile. "Try it again, young one," said he. "Most any one can throw sixes once, you know." Another bird was procured, and the ball flew to the mark with the same result. The law of chances was now so overwhelmingly in favor of the turkey-man, that a third bird was set up with some confidence. Again the boy raised his rifle and that turkey was added to the banquet upon which his friends would regale. "Well, where in—the United States, let us call it—did you come from?" exclaimed the master of the fowls, who began to realize that his occupation was gone.

"I came from the state of Kentucky," answered Larz Anderson, proudly; "and next time you meet a gentleman from that state, just remember there's not much you can tell him about a rifle. That's all."

And thus it was that our good friend Anderson broke the ice between pretty Miss Bullett and myself at that solemn dinner of high state, nearly fifty-five years ago. I suppose the other eight and thirty people found something to say; but it is evident that they were not talking for posterity. Neither their words nor their names appear in my journal. The record only makes it evident that a state banquet of the period was, in a general way, a frigid affair; but was capable, nevertheless, of considerable mitigation, if one were well launched in conversation with a fair young lady from Kentucky.

A PEERLESS PRINCESS.

The Princess of Wales dresses, as a rule, in black, and is particularly partial to velvet and very high ruffs about the neck of her costumes. The latter is very becoming, as her neck is somewhat too long for beauty; but it is amusing to see the fashion adopted by the average English woman, who, on the average, have rather short and plump than long and thin necks. What the princess deprives herself of in color she makes up in the toilets of her two young daughters, who are rainbows in the London fog with their bright tinted dresses and fair complexions.

Wharton describes the rebel cavalryman, Forrest, as being one of the most ignorant men he ever saw, hardly able to write his own name. Before the war, Forrest and Morgan L. Smith, afterward major general in the federal army, had been stove dealers together, one operating in St. Louis and the other in Memphis. Forrest was a terrible braggart, and had not much regard for his word, yet he didn't know fear, and had such a tiger temper that he was dangerous to friends as well as foes. If he had ever received a sufficient insult or slight from the Confederate government, he would not have had the least hesitation in taking his command over to the federal side. The key of his character was his passionate and intense nature. On one occasion he made out his reports, covering a period of days, of the number of the enemy he had killed, and when he had made his aggregate report he guessed far wide of the sum of his daily reports. General Van Dorn was his superior, and his strict martinet disposition was aroused by Forrest's loose way of putting his boasting and exaggeration in the form of figures, and he sent for Forrest and told him: "I want you to explain the discrepancy in your reports." "What is that?" said Forrest. He didn't know what discrepancy meant. "I want you to make the sum of these figures in your daily reports agree with the aggregate in your last report." Forrest began to look fierce and walked up and down, and still said he did not know what he meant. "I mean just this," said Van Dorn, in a cold, soft voice, "if this is true, that must be false." "What, sir?" exclaimed Forrest, like a lion. "I say this, General Forrest," continued Van Dorn without changing his voice; "both of these reports can not be correct; if this is correct, that must be incorrect."

"I have since thought," said Wharton, "that changing the phrase from true and false to correct and incorrect possibly saved Van Dorn's life. Forrest wouldn't have hesitated at any time to have shot a man that hurt his vanity."

Bismarck and the Actress.

Some years ago a curious correspondence between Count Bismarck and the members of a conservative society in Pomerania was published by the *Vossische Zeitung*. This society asked the count for an explanation of his conduct: first, in abandoning the conservative party; second, in allowing himself to be photographed along with Mlle. Lucca, and third, in having ceased to go to church. The count at once gave a categorical reply, with many thanks for the frankness with which his "dear friends had addressed him. In regard to the first point Count Bismarck says that people at a distance can not judge of the circumstances which must necessarily influence the political conduct of a statesman; that he must act for the good of the country whose destinies have been placed in his hands, and that if his correspondents knew how difficult it is to adopt the right course, and how heavy a burden rests on his shoulders, they would acquit him of willful desertion of his party. In explanation of the second point the count reminds his correspondents of the lengthy negotiations which led to the convention of Gastein. "At one time," he says, "matters came to a deadlock, and life became so insufferably tedious that I did not know how to kill time. I went for a walk, met Mlle. Lucca, whom I knew, and suggested to her that she should relieve the tediousness of our existence by giving a concert. 'Perhaps I will,' she answered, 'but only on one condition. And what may that be?' 'That your excellency will allow yourself to be photographed along with me.' 'With pleasure,' I answered, and this was the origin of the picture. I now leave it to you to judge whether you should cast a stone at me on this account." As for the count's non-appearance at church, he explains that his doctor forbids him to attend divine service, as he has become so exhausted through working night after night that he is not equal to the effort. He adds that he feels this to be a great privation, and often prays in his own room for guidance as to what is best for the fatherland.

The Deepest Shaft.

From the Quincy Times.

According to a statement recently published, the deepest perpendicular shaft at present existing is that of Anabert, in Arizabram, in Bohemia, which has a depth of 3,280 feet. There are others still deeper, if not quite perpendicular. The salt bore at Spezenburg, near Berlin, was carried down some 4,175 feet a few years ago, and a coal mine at Viviers, Belgium, is now 2,542 feet. Two other shafts in Belgium, at Gilley, are sunk to the depth of 2,847 feet, and from these an exploring shaft was sunk 600 feet farther. The deepest shaft in Prussian mining is the Samson, at the Oberharz Lead and Silver works, in Hanover, which is 2,437 feet. The Rosebridge colliery, near Wigan, is 2,824 feet. France has nothing beyond 1,830 feet at a colliery at Rondcamp. These are the only instances, so far as known, of mines being worked at such a depth, but there is one case on record where a depth of upwards of one mile below the surface was reached, viz., at the artesian well at Potsdam, Missouri, where the chisels have been carried down to 5,500 feet.

Attacked by Utes.

Quincy Times.

Early in the week there were vague rumors afloat to the effect that all the cattlemen in the vicinity of La Sal, Paradox valley, Grand river—in short all the grazing country west of here used as winter range—had been hurriedly driven out by the Indians, many leaving their stock behind. The report when traced up came from Meserole & Blake's mail rider, but seemed to have grown in handling.

Tuesday Fred Mayol, who has wintered his herd of about 800 cattle in the neighborhood of Paradox for two or three winters, came in and reported that while he and the two boys who were working for him were in camp about twenty miles this side of Paradox, on Dry creek, a party of twelve Indians came riding up, dashing through the camp, knocking everything over and trying to ride their horses over the men, who were lying upon their blankets. Mr. Mayol was struck several times with a quirt and ordered to leave in twenty-four hours, the Indians saying they would kill the cattle if they were not taken away. These demonstrations were anything but agreeable, and the boys say guns were drawn on Fred several times. Believing that their lives were in danger, they pulled out for home as quickly as possible, leaving the cattle. Mr. Mayol did not recognize any of the Indians, and believes them to have been White River Utes. He will return for his cattle as soon as he can gather sufficient force to make it safe to do so. Reports have caused some other stock men to drive their herds out, but so far as we can learn this is the only instance in which any person has been molested in the least.

Wednesday Gus Seibert came in, having left Paradox two or three days later than Mr. Mayol. He reported plenty of Indians about, but had not been molested in the least and did not know of any one else having been. He believed the assault on Mayol to have been the result of some grudge the Indians may have held against him, and could account for it on no other ground. So far as he knew, no others had been interfered with in the least, and he started on his return the same day. Did not think there was the slightest danger.

There is no doubt that the Indians made a rough assault upon Mayol, but the facts as stated by Seibert that no one else had been molested, shows pretty clearly that it was not the purpose of the Indians to drive the whites away and precipitate a conflict. We can see no cause for alarm, but the government would do well, in view of the many threats that have made, to send in a thousand or so of cavalry to teach these insolent savages to behave themselves.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain has given \$10 to the fund for the widow of John Brown.

The sale of Dr. Chapin's library in New York will net about \$30,000.

Senator Frye is in Halifax, N. S., where he is to argue an important law case.

Several Florida farmers are said to make \$1,000 an acre by cultivating arrowroot.

Gounod was paid \$20,000 by his publisher for the score of his new opera, "The Tribute of Zamora."

Lady Mandeville, formerly Miss Yznaga of New York, wears in London a muff made out of a young panther's skin.

W. A. M. Grier, who has been nominated for third assistant postmaster-general, is a relation of Alexander H. Stephens.

"Your types do not vary; the American you meet in Boston," said Sara Bernhardt, imagining she was paying Boston a gentle compliment, "you meet also in Texas."

Secretary Blaine in conversation with several business men recently said that he favored all laws and measures having for their object the increase of trade between the United States and Mexico.

H. O. Houghton, of the Boston publishing firm, has gone to Europe for a hasty trip through England, France, Germany and Switzerland. It is said that he is a hard worker, and is in need of rest.

The death of General Joe Lane, leaves only two surviving generals of the Mexican war—General Harney, aged eighty-one, and General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, now in his ninetieth year.

The French academy has appointed Mr. Renan to the post of "directeur" for the coming quarter. As a result it will fall to him to deliver the address which accompanies the annual award of the prizes for virtue.

"The thruble wid the country, sor, is absenteeism," said an Irish car driver to the tourist. "But there are not many absentees in this part, I hear," was the reply. "Not many absentees, is it? Well, then, let me tell ye the country's just full of absentees."—[Punch.]

"They certainly were surprised," said General Joseph E. Johnston of Sherman's troops at Shiloh, in a recent interview, "and did not know of the approach of our massed infantry, cavalry and artillery almost to their lines the day before, or we would not have been received as they were."

A Mr. Perkins, of England, has designed an ocean steamship which he says, on a consumption of fifty tons of coal a day of twenty-four hours, will cross from Queenstown to New York in four days, and on occasion can make forty miles an hour. The proposed steamer has twin screws forward and aft, the bow screws pulling and the stern ones going ahead.

Madame Krauss, who sings the part of Zamora, in Gounod's new opera, "The Tribute of Zamora," after the patriotic song of "Lift your hearts, and lift your swords," is supposed to faint with emotion. On the opening night in Paris she was aroused by the burst of enthusiasm, and, going to the leader's desk, she kissed the hand of Gounod with great fervor, and then fainted all over again.

The Far West and the Moon.

Mr. Richard Proctor, the astronomer, writes: "During my recent journeys across the western states (from Kansas City through Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden and San Francisco, and back to Cheyenne and Omaha through St. Joseph to Kansas City) I was much struck by the singular resemblance between the configuration of the North American continent and that of the moon's surface as seen with good telescopes. The journey from Missouri to the Rocky Mountains is usually considered monotonous (so much so, indeed, that one station near the western border of Kansas has received the suggestive name Monotony). But I found those widespread plains (not strictly level but undulating) covered with prairie grass, as impressive as the Rocky Mountains themselves. (The undulations, let me note, resemble those of a sea crossed by two or more series of wide and gentle undulations.) This rise from Kansas City to Sherman, 8,234 feet above the sea level, is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except near Sherman, and the aspect of the country changes much less than one would expect. The chief change in the character of the more level parts arises from the difference in the character of the vegetation, the prairie grass being replaced at a higher level by sage brush. These broad, undulating regions, gradually slanting upward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, strikingly resemble the great so-called 'seas' on the moon, bordered by the ranges of mountains, beyond which lie the regions of great volcanic craters. These lunar seas, with their prevalent dark tints, are among the most striking features of the moon's surface, and, rightly apprehended, indicate a former condition of things on the moon resembling that now prevailing on the earth. They show that the moon, though now arid, had once seas such as our earth has at present. The slow processes of change by which the lunar seas were turned by dry land are, taking the place now, though on a larger scale (but even more slowly), on the earth. The lunar surface much more nearly resembles that of the New World than that of Europe, Asia, Africa or Australia."

TELEGRAPHIC

GARFIELD'S GRIT.

He Means to Fight and Strikes the First Blow.

All His Conkling Nominations Withdrawn.

But Robinson's Name is Still Stoutly Submitted.

More Senatorial Work in Four Hours than in Two Months.

An Actress Who Has Lost Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

COLORADO.

Fireman's Tournament.

DENVER, May 4.—The News' Black Hawk special says: There was a large attendance at the tournament this evening. The first race was straight-away, distance 600 feet, for belt and forty dollars, and resulted as follows: Rescues, 2 1/2 seconds; Alerts, 2 3/4 seconds; Black Hawks, 2 1/2 seconds; Rough and Ready, 2 3/4 seconds. The next was a juvenile race, distance 300 feet, which resulted: Stars of Central, 1 1/2 seconds; Black Hawks, 1 1/2 seconds. In the free for all race there were six entries. Will Purp's of the Blues horse, Denver, won first prize, and Fred Ballard, of Blackhawk, 21 time 1 1/2. Another foot race not connected with the tournament between Jack Swain and Fred Ballard, fifty yards for fifty dollars a side, was won by Swain in six seconds.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

SHERMAN AND LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A Washington special reports that General Sherman is not quite cordial towards Secretary Lincoln because the latter consults himself and Sheridan rather than him. The secretary's office, Sherman holds, is a sort of fifth wheel and the duties and responsibilities of the position not clearly defined. It is hard to tell where the responsibility of the secretary of war begins, and that of the general of the army ends. The office will expire with the death or retirement of Sherman and probably will not be revived again. Gen Sherman however took no active part but favored the election of Hancock in the recent presidential contest. This much is known and has never been disputed. The story is that the republican leaders were alarmed about his attitude and feared he would make some public declaration to the ex-soldiers of the country, which would influence many of them to vote for Hancock and thus endanger the cause in states like New York and Indiana. Sherman is very popular with the soldier element, having had under his command first and last nearly half a million of men and a single sentence from him like this: "Hancock is all right; boys, support him," would have been worth all the documents issued by the democrats during the whole campaign. His conduct forever was very prudent and his attitude neutral. It is said the excursion of the president and other prominent officials to the far western coast, was planned and carried out during the campaign. General Sherman went along and did not get back until the time of the October election, which settled matters. Sherman and Garfield are on excellent terms, and so were Sherman and Hayes until during the last few months of the latter's administration. There were then some unfortunate differences growing out of army retirements, General Sherman thinking his own wishes were not sufficiently consulted, which opinion was pretty generally shared here at the time.

TREASURY PURCHASES.

The treasury department purchased 310,000 ounces of fine silver to-day, for delivery at the San Francisco, Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

CONFIRMING TREATIES.

The senate transacted a remarkably large amount of business in executive session to-day, clearing the calendar of treaties and also taking final action on 84 nominations in about 4 1/2 hours. The first matter disposed of was the Chinese immigration treaty which after a continuation of yesterday's debate lasting three hours but developing no fresh point of interest was ratified without amendment by a practically unanimous vote there being only two senators recorded in the negative. The Chinese commercial treaty after a brief discussion was also ratified without amendment and substantially without opposition. Proceeding with the calendar of treaties the senate next ratified in quick succession the extradition treaty with the United States of Colombia; the consular convention with Italy, modifying and defining the judicial power of certain consulates; the convention with Morocco respecting the taxing prerogative of the Moorish government and a treaty with Japan prescribing reciprocal duties for the Japanese and United States government in cases of shipwrecks upon their respective coasts.

MAHONE MASTER.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Journal's Washington special freely asserted to-day if the republican senators comply with the president's wishes and select some person other than Gorham as a candidate for secretary of the senate, the vote of Mahone will not be bad. It is mainly through Gorham's personal influence that Sen-

ator Mahone was brought into close relation with the republicans of the senate, and he will not consent to allow Gorham to set aside. It looks to many persons as though Mahone is master of the situation, and any attempt to throw Gorham overboard will result in the republicans not only losing the organization of the senate but the control of the committees at the next session.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Received at the treasury department to the closing hours to-day \$8,877,500 six per cent. bonds for continuance at 3 1/2 per cent. The total amount received to date is \$74,332,100.

HE WILL RESIGN.

General George A. Sheridan has expressed a determination to tender his resignation as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

DAWES DENIES.

Senator Dawes has telegraphed the following to a New England paper: "Please say to-morrow that all statements that I or any committee which I am on have advised the president to withdraw the nomination of Robertson, or have recommended to him or to the caucus that action on the nomination be postponed to another session, are false, a fabrication of facts at this end of the wire, and those at the other end who use the fabrications as if they were themselves, not me."

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT.

The president has sent a message to the senate withdrawing the New York nominations for U. S. marshals and the district attorney's nomination. The nominations withdrawn were, Woodford, McDougall, Payne and Tenny, attorneys and marshals for the northern and southern districts of New York. The president stated in the message that Robertson was not withdrawn. The nomination of John Tyler for Buffalo collector was also withdrawn. The message gave no explanation in connection. There was the greatest excitement over the fact that the message had been sent, and it was at first believed that Robertson had been withdrawn. This is an open declaration of war by the president against Conkling.

RATIFYING CHINESE TREATIES.

The senate has ratified the Chinese immigration treaty without amendment. There were only four votes against it. The senate, after a short debate, at 3:45 ratified the Chinese commercial treaty also.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

President Garfield nominated George P. Pomeroy, of New Jersey, secretary of the United States legation at Paris; Mrs. Julia P. Woolfolk postmistress at Jackson, Tenn; Wm. R. Durfee agent of the Indiana Lapoint agency, Wis; Malachi Krebon, Indiana, receiver of public money, Boise City, Idaho.

An Actress' Letter.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Madame Ambre, who has been made so conspicuous in connection with the break-up of de Beauplan's French Opera troupe, has written a letter to the Courier des Etats Unis of which the following is a translation:

MONSIEUR EDITOR—I am exceedingly astonished to read in the newspapers a story of my fight with Monsieur Tournie. It is absolutely false and I formally brand it a lie. I have been all the time in New York. I left the hotel where I had been staying it is true, and if I do not give my new address it is in order to avoid the presence of unhappy and heartbroken people whom I can no longer relieve. I am conscious of having done my duty to the utmost of my power, having lost in Monsieur de Beauplan's undertaking, and without being in the slightest degree responsible, the sum of \$75,000, besides my salary for six months. In this loss I do not include that of my jewels, which are pledged for four thousand dollars. As to Monsieur Tournie, whether he left the city alone or not, does not concern me, but one thing I know that concerns me is that Mme Tournie might have taken the trouble to be better informed before starting a scandalous story which might cost her dear to her husband the highest regard and esteem which is due to him. Hoping, Monsieur, you will extend a favorable reception to this letter, I beg you to receive assurance of my distinguished consideration.

[Signed]

EMILE AMBRE.

World's Fair.

NEW YORK, May 5.—There is no disguising the fact that the world's fair is as good as dead and the commission is considering the most suitable means of closing it up. All the subscriptions do not exceed a million dollars. The money received will be returned.

Democratic Rejoicing.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Democratic papers are merry over the breaking of the deadlock. The World calls it a republican backdown and says Dawes' speech yesterday will not conceal from anybody, not even Dawes himself, the fact that he and his colleagues have been beaten in attending to public business by democratic senators. By going into executive session the republican senators admit that they have been in the wrong and the democratic senators in the right from the beginning of the session.

The Herald says the democrats have held their ground from the outset with remarkable tenacity, they have held a position as unconstitutional and revolutionary as that of Farnell in his policy of obstruction in the house of commons.

Boom in Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Post says stock speculation has not been so active and booming for many months. Enormous short interests had been formed in the market. The covering of this, or the beginning to cover it, started prices upwards, and the advance had hardly got well under way before the public began buying, and outsiders were competing for stock in the market with those who had sold stocks short, and who are therefore at present compulsory buyers. This is the situation at the moment, and with an outlook for many stranger things than have happened. A raging wild speculation during the next two or three months may take place, the same of course to be accompanied with the usual reaction. When British consols are selling at \$1.02, and United States 4s at \$1.16, which in both cases is a good deal, on account of very easy money, it must be admitted that important

conditions are favorable to speculation and yet prices are very high and influences are at work in the way of building rural railroads, which in the fullness of time, perhaps a year hence, can not fail to affect seriously some of the properties whose shares are prominent in present speculation. The bulls in the market insist that higher priced dividend paying stocks are very scarce, and small orders to buy them at current prices frequently find the market bare. Chicago and Alton advanced five per cent. yesterday on order to buy one hundred shares.

Sale of Jay Cooke's Estates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The adjourned public sale of the effects of the Jay Cooke estate took place to-day. The sale of western lands and the country seat of Ogontz was made, the limit on the latter having been reduced to one hundred thousand dollars, and the sale was made after lively bidding at \$113,500. It is understood it was purchased for Jay Cooke.

Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Tribune says, "Is DeLesseps deceiving the French about the isthmus canal? All reports from Panama agree that no digging has begun yet although the season of outdoor work was drawing to a close. Considerable surveying is to be done, and a small force of laborers are employed and a small force of laborers are at work cutting brush, that is all. De Lesseps himself is not looking after his affairs there. His representative at Panama—Lieutenant Wise—is about to start for Paris. The rainy season will soon put a stop to field work, and as nothing has been accomplished in this direction worth mention, a year has been as good as lost."

South American Explorers.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Prof H. H. Smith and wife with a party of assistants left Brooklyn this morning on the steamer City of Para for Brazil. Prof Smith will call first at Pernambuco and then return to Para. From this point he and his party will start on a trip up the Amazon in canoes. It is his intention to explore the Amazon and Tapejos rivers to Cuyaba. The party will remain there a year and then follow the course of the river westward to Bolivia, and there is also a probability that they will explore part of the Xingu river. Mrs. Smith will be the first white woman who has visited the upper waters of the Amazon.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—In the first race, mile heats all ages, Pacific beat the favorite, Long Taw. Julia Bruce won the first heat in 1:50 1/2. The second race, one and a quarter miles, Annie Augusta won, Granger second, Boulevard, favorite third. Time 2:18 1/2. The third race, two mile dash, Boulevard won, Brave second. Time 2:55.

Wisconsin Gold Quartz.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special from Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, says that some time since what was thought to be gold-bearing quartz was discovered a few miles northeast of this city on the farm of N. K. Maxwell. A ledge of lime rock varying from ten to fifty feet with perpendicular face partially encloses Fond-du-Lac at a distance of from three to ten miles. It was at a point on this ledge where quartz crops out under the limestone. At this point gold-bearing quartz shows, one foot above the surface ground and reaches to an unexplored depth below. Some specimens taken from the top of the drift assayed in Boston \$21 per ton. Boston capitalists have secured a working lease and will erect a stamp mill and necessary machinery.

Troops for the Border.

CHEYENNE, May 4.—Two companies of the third cavalry left Fort Russell to-day for the White River, two companies of cavalry also left Fort Sanders and two left Fort Steele, all for the same destination. Trouble with the White River Utes is anticipated and the government proposes to overawe or crush the Indians.

Rejoicing Over the Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The ratification of the Chinese immigration treaty by the senate to-day, was received with quiet but universal satisfaction. The recent increase in Chinese immigration of nearly three thousand within the last six weeks, with another thousand on steamer, has aroused alarm.

An Absurd Rumor.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Times says: A statement appeared in a Cincinnati newspaper on Tuesday that Carl Schurz had been invited to become president of the Northern Pacific railroad, when the latter should come under control of the Villard combination. President Villard said to the Times reporter last evening that the story was the most absurd thing he had ever heard of, and added: "You may quote me as authoritatively saying there is not a word of truth in it."

At the offices of the Northern Pacific a prominent officer said there was no consolidation with the Villard combination, nor is there likely to be one.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 5.

MONEY—Easy, 3/4 @.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong.

STOCKS—Closed firm.

SILVER—1.12 1/2 @.

BONDS.

United States 4s, 110 1/2 @ Northern Pacific, 123 1/2 @

4 1/2s, 114 1/2 @ Kansas Pacific, 100 @

6s, 102 1/2 @ K. P. (Denver div), 109 1/2 @

Union Pacific, 117 @ D. S. P. & P., 106 1/2 @

Central Pacific (off'd), 116 @

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Kansas Pacific, 58 1/2 @ Hannibal & St. Joe, 104 1/2 @

Union Pacific, 119 1/2 @ Lake Shore, 103 1/2 @

Norfolk & Western, 100 1/2 @ Chicago Central, 100 1/2 @

Texas Pacific, 62 @ Phila. & Reading, 54 @

Wabash, 48 1/2 @ Ohio & Mississippi, 44 1/2 @

New York Central, 147 1/2 @ C. & P. I. & P., 137 1/2 @

C. & N. W., 126 1/2 @ Michigan Central, 122 1/2 @

C. & N. W., 126 1/2 @ D. L. & W., 124 1/2 @

C. & N. W., 126 1/2 @ L. & N., 102 1/2 @

Denver & Rio Grande, 108 1/2 @ Panama (offered), 20 @

Pacific Mail, 52 1/2 @ W. P. & Co. Ex., 103 1/2 @

W. U. Tel. Co., 118 1/2 @ N. Y. Ex. Co., 78 1/2 @

Am. Union Tel. Co., 76 @ U. S. Ex. Co., 62 1/2 @

A. & P. Tel. Co., 48 @

CHICAGO MARKS.

CHICAGO, May 5.

WHEAT—41 @.

BULK MEATS—Easy, shoulders \$5 75, short ribs \$4 65, short cut \$5 75.

CORNS—Steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

Monetary Conference.

PARIS, May 5.—The second plenary sitting of the monetary conference was held to-day. Fremant, Lord Reay and Sir Alexander T. Galt were present. Vrolick was appointed vice president. A series of resolutions, submitted by Vrolick and reported by the committee, were adopted for discussion. Delegates from Germany, Austria, England, India, Canada, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland expressed the views of their respective governments. It is understood that their statements contained reservations of various degrees of importance.

Mr. Gorham is opposed to reform. He is one of the fellows that sneers about it. The Denver papers speak as though Peck's confirmation was assured. We do not believe it. Senator Hill is making a strong fight for McMorris and will win.

The Tribune gave an excellent description of what our senate was before the dead-lock was broken. It said it was "a sort of an active adjournment with a month attachment."

Dorsey's contracts for star routes were increased from \$55,246 to \$501,572, an increase of about \$450,000 per annum. During the last three years this increase would be nearly a million and a half. It requires a good deal of faith to believe him innocent.

General Sheldon has been confirmed governor of New Mexico. General Sheldon expects to represent New Mexico in the United States senate. He may be disappointed, however. Colorado's territorial governors have never won this success. Elbert, Routt and Evans are still candidates, however.

President Hayes never used government patronage against Conkling. He simply objected to having it used for him. Garfield will go farther. If Conkling opposes any of his nominations on personal grounds purely, then Garfield not only will object to having the patronage used for Senator Conkling, but will use it against him.

In politics it is considered right to stand by one's friends. Mr. Robertson and his friends all assisted to nominate Garfield. What good political precedent can be given to show that Garfield should desert these faithful friends and throw the influence of his administration to those who are enemies of Robertson and tried to prevent his nomination.

Judge McMorris was not aware of how many friends he had, until the recent effort was made against his appointment on the Ute commission. Telegrams have been pouring into Washington by the hundreds from the best men in the state urging his appointment. These telegrams have not been solicited, but were a spontaneous manifestation of confidence in Judge McMorris.

The Cincinnati Commercial sums up the Brady scandal as follows: "If Brady is 'all right,' as he assumes, he should not be 'offended at James for investigating his department so as to secure for him a 'clean bill'; and Gorham should not make 'insinuations that the president was a bad man because he wrote letters under the 'impression that Brady was a good man.' 'If Brady was a clean patriot, who had made a fortune in telephone speculations, what was the harm in taking money for 'the Indiana campaign'?"

Some weeks ago it was said by Murat Halstead that this Ohio president, if he had a fight with Conkling, would use a club and not a feather duster. The action of President Garfield in withdrawing the nominations of all of Conkling's friends would intimate this. The nomination of Robertson is the only New York nomination before the senate. If Senator Conkling fights this on personal grounds, then no more of his friends will be nominated to office. There may not be much civil service reform about this, but there is a good deal of practical common sense. Civil service reform is not the kind of a weapon to fight anti-reformers with. They should be fought with their own weapons. Garfield is doing this, with no pretensions to reform. He is making the fight which Hayes should have made.

Yesterday we stated that there must be some mistake about the report that Senator Teller was supporting Mr. Peck for the vacancy on the Ute commission. We have now more definite information. It seems that on the 25th of last March Senator Teller wrote Judge McMorris soliciting him to take a position on the Ute commission and saying that he had suggested the matter to Senator Hill who finally concurred. Judge McMorris gave permission to Senator Teller to use his name; and Senator Teller replied April 5th that his name would be immediately sent to the senate. Judge McMorris never thought of being a candidate until Senator Teller suggested it to him. Senator Teller also proposed McMorris' name to Senator Hill, and is really the one responsible for McMorris' candidacy. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be supposed that Senator Teller would recommend Peck, after having induced Judge McMorris to be a candidate, because it would not only show remarkable duplicity, but lack of that shrewdness which Senator Teller is supposed to possess to an eminent degree.

James T. Fields.

From Whittier's "Text on the Beach." One, with his beard scarce silvered, bore A ready credence in his looks, A lettered magnate, lordling o'er An ever widening realm of books. In him brain currents, near and far, Converged as in a Leyden jar; The old, dead authors thronged him round about, And Elzevir's gray ghosts from leathern graves looked out.

He knew each living pundit well, Could weigh the gifts of him or her, And well the market value tell Of poet and philosopher; But if he lost, the scenes behind, Somewhat of reverence vague and blind, Finding the actors human at the best, No reader lips than his the good he saw confessed.

His boyhood fancy not outgrown, He loved himself the singer's art; Tenderly, gently, by his own, He knew and judged an author's heart. No Redemantion brow of doom Bowed the dazed pedant from his room; And bards, whose name is legion, if denied, Bore off alike intact their verses and their pride.

Pleasant it was to roam about, The lettered world as he had done, And see the lords of song without Their singing robes, and garland on, With Wordsworth's piddle, Rydal mere, Taste rugged Elliott's home-brewed beer, And with the ears of Rogers, at fourscore, Hear Garrick's buskined tread and Walpole's wit once more.

Sorrow in Sicily.

Mt. Etna Cracked and Spotted.

New York Times.

Sicily belongs to free and united Italy, but this is a small consolation now that the island is threatened with the loss of traveling foreigners. It was Etna that drew the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, and the occasional American to Sicily; but now the fatal truth that Etna is cracked and will no longer prove an attraction to foreigners has been published by a scientific journal.

Etna was undoubtedly the best volcano in Europe. Vesuvius is an excellent volcano for its size, and the Neapolitans have made the most of it. The eruptions of Vesuvius are frequent, and often they are really imposing, especially in the eyes of people who have never seen a first-class volcano. Almost every winter a tiny stream of real lava can be found flowing out of some crevice in the cone, and the Neapolitan hotel keepers always assert that a tremendous eruption is close at hand. Still, after all, Vesuvius is a small affair, and is not for a moment to be compared with towering, snow-clad Etna. Stromboli is another good steady volcano, that is always blazing, and were it situated where hotel keepers could utilize it there is no doubt that it would be deservedly popular. But Etna is, or rather was, worth half a dozen such toy volcanoes as Stromboli. It is a mountain nearly 10,000 feet in height, and the view from its summit is grander than the view from any of the summits of the Alps. When it has an eruption, the best efforts of Vesuvius are in comparison as the bubbling of a tea-kettle. Its streams of lava are miles in width, and are rivalled only by those of Kilauea. Its earthquakes shake Catania, Messina and lesser towns into piles of shapeless ruins, and its enormous crater could almost contain the entire mountain of Vesuvius. Naturally the Sicilians have been proud of their unrivaled volcano. The Catanian hotel keepers have grown rich by taking in the wayfaring foreigner and helping him on his way to the mountain. The rest of the population of Catania has furnished him with donkeys and hired itself to him as guides; and the people of the other parts of the island have laid in wait for him in the gloomy pine forests of Etna, and enriched themselves with his clothes and what little money the hotel keeper and donkey men may have overlooked. No wonder the simple and honest Sicilian loved his mountain, and gratefully acknowledged the tourists whom it lured into his hands. It is estimated that no less than thirty thousand families of hotel keepers, donkey owners, guides and brigands have annually derived their sole support from tourists who visit Mount Etna, and it is heart-breaking to think of the misery which stares these people in the face now that Etna is apparently spoiled.

Not quite a year ago there was every prospect that Etna was about to have a violent eruption, and a great business revival was anticipated by the industrial classes of Sicily. On the 29th of May the mountain suddenly cracked, and a vast fissure miles in length appeared in one of the sides. The preliminary symptoms of eruption immediately ceased. The mountain relieved itself of a little mud, and then ceased to growl, shake, or give any other signs of life. Experienced volcano engineers have pronounced the opinion that so long as the crack remains open it will be impossible to get up pressure enough to produce an eruption, and that in all probability the volcano will be as useless as an exploded locomotive boiler.

Farragut's Wife.

Washington Letter.

Mrs. Farragut is devoted to that memory, and never wearies of talking of her husband. She was his second wife, the first being her sister, who was an invalid for many years before her death, and to whom the admiral gave the tenderest care. She is comparatively a young woman, in appearance not over forty, though about fifty years of age. She was much younger than her husband, who if living would be eighty years old. Mrs. Farragut is of medium height, with brown hair and blue eyes, and her face is expressive of the goodness of her heart. The fact that her husband was so devoted to the invalid first wife and her sister, and his kind thoughtfulness for women generally, has made its impression on her, and this, added to her own appreciative nature, makes her ready to recognize the efforts of her own sex, and their honest struggle with the world. She is a Christian woman, a member of the Episcopal church, and her pastor, Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Incarnation church in New York, by her request made the prayer at the unveiling ceremonies. On Sunday, President Hopkins, of William college, preached at the congressional church, President Garfield's wife, mother, and Mrs. Farragut attended the latter as a guest at the White House. She has been very happy

in her son and only child; Mr. Loyall Farragut, who has been in full accord with her in regard to the statue. Mrs. Farragut says: "Though my husband was not a member of the church until within a few years previous to his death, he never ate a meal without first asking God to bless it, and never undertook any great work without invoking His aid." She speaks with moist eyes and tender tones of his message to her, written the night before the famous battle of Mobile Bay. "We go to-morrow to victory or death, God alone knows which. But whatever may come, remember, my dear wife, that in all our married life I have never swerved in my fidelity to you." They went forward that morning, the Tennessee firing the first shot at forty-seven minutes past 6 o'clock. It was soon to be her last, for she went down in the face of the fleet, sunk by a torpedo. At this, the Brooklyn stopped and backed, stopping the advance of the other ships. Farragut, high in the main rigging of the Hartford, shouted to Captain Drayton: "Go ahead at full speed." The flagship dashed ahead the other ships following, officers and men believing they were going to death with their commander. The great heart of the hero prayed. "O thou Creator of man! who gave him reason, guide me now. Shall I continue on or must I go back?" He afterward said: "A voice thundered in my ear, 'go on!'" I felt myself relieved from further responsibility, for I knew that God himself was leading me to victory." It was a victory, for the rebel ram Tennessee soon struck her colors to the stars and stripes.

The Logic of Events.

Galveston News.

There was an exciting scene this morning in the recorder's court. The neighbors of Gabe Snodgrass, living on Galveston avenue, were compelled to have him arrested. He had whipped his wife, and her screams were so terrific that a crowd at a saloon ten blocks distant put their untouched glasses back on the bar and went to the door to see what was the matter. Both Gabe and his wife Matilda were in court. "What do you mean, sir," said his honor, sternly, "by such cruel treatment of her whom you vowed at the altar to love and cherish?" Gabe assumed a persuasive attitude and emphasized every word he said by the most extravagant gestures. "He was laboring under intense mental excitement. 'I'll explain it to yer jedge. Foah God, I hardly terched her wid de toe ob my boot. I tell yer, jedge, dat dam nigger's voice am to blame. When she sings out hit sounds like a hull camp meetin'. Am I to blame becase Matilda has got a voice like a biler explodin'?" His honor shook his head as if to intimate that the theory was too thin. "Yer don't believe me? Now, jedge, jess you jedge for yourself," said Gabe, and, lifting up a hoof the size of a ham, he gave Matilda a kick that would have jolted an elephant. She threw her hands up and opened a mouth as big as that of a circus hippopotamus. She gave a prolonged yell that caused two teams to run away, and caused everybody in the court room to hold their hands to their ears. "Dar," said Gabe, triumphantly, when she subsided, "is yer gwine ter punish me becase she has got a soprano voice? Is ter blame becase she makes a Sangerferst outter herself?" His honor saw the justice of Gabe's defence, and told him to clear out.

General Jackson and the Sabbath Day.

New Orleans Democrat.

During the latter part of General Jackson's life he was in the habit of coming down to New Orleans to see his old friends and comrades in arms and participate in the celebration of the glorious eighth of January. It happened on one of these visits that the eighth occurred on Sunday. General Plache called upon the old hero and requested him to accompany the military to the great day. "I am going to church to-morrow," mildly observed the general. The military preparations for the celebration went on, and Sunday morning dawned bright and beautiful. At 10 o'clock General Plache called at the St. Charles and informed General Jackson that the military and civic processions were ready to accompany him to the scene of his glory. "General Plache," responded Old Hickory, turning upon him the glance of his kindling eye, "I told you I was going to church to-day." General Plache withdrew, muttering to himself, "I might have known better." The celebration was postponed till the next day, and General Jackson listened on that day to one of the most eloquent discourses in the church on Lafayette square from Dr. Scott ever pronounced in the pulpit.

The Queen's Prejudice Against Edinburgh.

London Truth.

I am informed that (as I stated several weeks ago would probably be the case) the queen has decided to review the Scotch volunteers in the queen's park, at Edinburgh, about the third week in August, when her majesty will stay for two days at Holyrood, on her way back to Balmoral. Certain alterations in the palace have already been arranged for, in view of the royal visit. So far as I remember, the queen has only stayed once at Holyrood since the Prince Consort's death, her majesty having conceived a strong dislike to Edinburgh, as she always believed that the prince's illness originated in a cold which he caught there at the laying of the foundation stone of the postoffice, when he was kept standing bareheaded in a drizzling rain, until he got thoroughly chilled, in consequence of the inordinate length of the prayer "offered" on the occasion.

The Veterans.

Boston Advertiser.

Having occasion on Thursday to call upon our mayor, I found him standing in front of the city hall steps, and I heard the music of a fine band not far off. Soon there passed in review a well-dressed regiment, the Twelfth, commanded by Col. S. V. R. Cruger, an excellent soldier, but before them marched men who must have excited far more interest—the veterans of the same regiment, who had passed down Broadway exactly twenty years ago that day on their way to the seat of

The Golden Globe is strongly opposed to an extra session. It is level headed.

The Leadville Herald says, "The men of Colorado who propose to go in for federal patronage are now anxious to know which of the senators will control it. They will be the most uneasy set of fellows in the world until they find it out, and Garfield should hurry up and make his choice."

President Garfield takes exception very properly to the confirmation of Gorham. The republican senators insult a republican president by giving their highest office to a man who fills his paper with the most unscrupulous and vile attacks on the executive. "Courtesy of the senate" should embrace ordinary politeness.

Representative Belford has received a letter from Conkling and is proud. He immediately rushed into print with it as Private Dazell always does with his private correspondence with great men. Judge Belford is truly as great a man as Private Dazell who once had a letter from Garfield.

The Chinese treaty will be ratified and we shall then deal with the Chinese question in a national honorable way. It is a much better way to act than to pass such a faithless anti Chinese bill as was vetoed by President Hayes. We secure the same end without disregarding our obligations.

Mr. Gould seems very desirous to have it understood that the best line in Mexico, running from the City of Mexico to Laredo, is his. It was granted to Palmer and Sullivan and Gould has no connection with it. The New Orleans Picayune, in the article published this morning in the dispatches, does not show itself to be much of an authority.

Tunis, into which the French troops are advancing, is an independent nation now and has been since 1871. It contains a population of about 2,000,000 and maintains a standing army of about 10,000. There is little likelihood of a war because France is interested in sustaining the present government. It has a large debt mainly held in France which it is gradually paying.

Instead of enumerating the population, we suggest that the subject of drainage be discussed and examined. It would be well to know what system can be introduced and what it will cost. It is possible that the cost will be so reasonable that property holders will be willing to pay for it by assessments on their property which will be benefited by it. This will be a juster method as only those will pay for the improvement who are directly benefited by it.

Referring to the report that Mr. Peck is to be appointed to succeed Mr. Money-penny on the Ute commission, the Tribune says: "He is being opposed by the respectable republicans of the state, and bitterly." We understand that Mr. Peck has been recommended by Judge Belford, H. M. Teller, Governor Pitkin and all the rest of the state officers and by Judges Beck and Elbert of the supreme court.—[Denver Republican.]

There must be some mistake about the above. Senator Teller was among those who supported Judge McMorris in the beginning and it can hardly be possible that he would prove treacherous. A correction by the Republican is due Senator Teller.

We copy elsewhere an article from the Denver Tribune regarding the fight for the vacancy on the Ute commission. It says that Senator Hill is making a strong fight for Judge McMorris. It also says that there is bad faith on the part of some one, as Judge McMorris was solicited by our whole congressional delegation to take the position. Just who is responsible for this bad faith has not become public. The fact, however, that the better republican sentiment has been so strongly aroused and is so earnestly expressed in favor of Judge McMorris is a decided compliment to that gentleman. The people of this state have no particular love for the Utes, but they want such men put on the commission as will deal with them justly and honestly.

Our dispatches give the programme of the monetary conference. The questions to be discussed are all fundamental, and have a practical application on the present situation of bi-metallic countries. The questions cover the whole subject of bi-metallic and indicate an intelligent consideration of it. The culminating question is what the ratio shall be if the preceding propositions regarding bi-metallicism are sustained. It is the great practical question to be considered by the conference. It will show the greatest difference of opinion. The ratio, which shall be fixed, must recognize any fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, which has been caused by production and by such legislation as will remain unchanged. Some causes which have depreciated silver will be removed and tend to restore the old ratio. Among these may be mentioned the closing of the mints of the Latin Union and the limited coinage of silver in this country. Other causes, like the demonetization of silver by Germany, and the increased relative production of silver, will not be changed, and will continue to depreciate the value of silver as compared with gold. These questions are intricate and subtle, and it is fortunate to have a commission will consider them. It can solve the problem if it is solvable.

BELFORD'S SILENCE.

There have been no new developments in the alleged Hamill disloyalty to Belford which has been a leading topic of discussion in the newspapers for weeks. The last letter published was Senator Kearney's which required an explicit reply from Judge Belford. It will be remembered that Judge Belford wrote directly after his return from Washington a letter to the Register in which he stated in substance that Judge Coulter told him that Senator Kearney had stated to Coulter that Mr. Hamill used money in Gilpin county to make Belford run behind his ticket. Judge Belford in his letter said that he knew nothing more about it and gave no opinion as to the truth of the report. This elicited a reply from Senator Kearney in which he stated that he never said anything of the sort to Coulter, which of course did not require any additional reply from Belford. But it also contained the statement that after hearing such charges had been made by Belford, he took Judge Coulter to Belford and that Coulter then and there denied that he ever told Belford or anyone else that Kearney had made such charges. If this is true then Judge Belford is convicted of dishonorable conduct to Hamill in "expressing information in his letter which would have practically cleared him, for if Coulter denied to Belford these charges there is nothing to sustain them. Judge Belford is also convicted of misrepresenting the facts, for he told the public that he knew nothing more than was in his letter, whereas he suppressed the most important information relating to the discussion. Under these circumstances one would hardly suppose that Judge Belford would rest quietly under the imputations contained in Senator Kearney's letter. It cannot be said that they are not worth noticing because they are irresponsible. The charges are made over the name of a gentleman of high standing. It cannot be said that they are of too little moment for they convict Judge Belford of dishonorable conduct and misstatement of facts.

The silence of Judge Belford under these circumstances is inexplicable unless he is guilty. No other explanation can be satisfactorily given. It is understood also that Senator Kearney is ready if need be to produce witnesses who will testify to the correctness of the denials of Coulter in Belford's and his presence. This may account for Belford's extreme silence. We think that this subject ought to be fully ventilated. Judge Belford's friends have been playing for him the part of a martyr for three months. To do this successfully they have attacked the party loyalty of a man who may have great faults, but has at least the merit of having kept his word to his political allies. The Belford party loudly made these charges at first and offered to substantiate them with undoubted proof. This they cannot do, and instead of frankly admitting it, they let the charges remain, which they promised to prove but cannot. The whole affair is alike contemptible to Judge Belford and his friends. Judge Belford might have simply said that the charges were not supported, but instead he wrote a column letter which concealed its want of facts by verbosity and which contained a hypocritical statement of facts. The republican party owes to its faithful members a vindication from unjust charges and to its double-faced time servers the rebuke they have deserved. We therefore have called up again the charges which the Belford organs were the first to make and are now so anxious to drop.

The report of the legislative committee on the Arapahoe assessment has been made to the governor, and it will be made public immediately. The county assessors should know its contents immediately, so as to be guided in their work. The discussion will now begin again. It was only right that it should be suspended until after the report of the committee.

We have not been able to agree with much that the Republican has said about the dead-lock. But yesterday it spoke emphatically against republican senators supporting Gorham for the secretaryship of the senate, on the ground that he is bitterly assailing Garfield and defending the "star route" frauds. This is good republicanism. The senate is not called on to vindicate Brady.

Mr. Brady gave out, at the time of the congressional investigation, that he made his money out of telephone speculations, and not from "star routes." General Garfield, in asking Brady to contribute to carry Indiana, supposed that his wealth was honestly and legitimately obtained. Garfield's letter to Hubbell, alluded to in today's dispatches, therefore, is in no sense improper, and only brings out more clearly Brady's duplicity.

We have been asked why nothing more is said about the hotel scheme. We are pleased to say that the whole amount is practically raised. We are only waiting for the addition of a few names to publish the entire list. The hotel may be said to be no longer a project but an accomplished fact. The plans are now being drawn and we shall publish full details soon.

The challenge of Hamill to answer the charges against him, if made by responsible parties, is not accepted. The newspapers that assumed the charges were true in January last are in a pitiable plight.

LEADVILLE.

Curious Discrepancies—Reputations Hastily Made and Unmade.

LEADVILLE, May 2.—Hibernia has for some time been the great gambling stock of Leadville. Its sales on the stock board of New York and its baby imitator of Leadville have many times exceeded those of all other Leadville stocks combined. The Hibernia has a wedge of territory which crosses the Lee ore chute. The ore was worked out last fall and winter and netted the company in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Three dividends of \$30,000 each were successively declared, and the stock went up from fifty cents nominal in August to \$1.55 actual in January. The number of shares in the capital stock of the company is 30,000, of a par value of \$25 each, or a full par value of \$750,000. The extent of territory is a little more than that of a full claim. It will be observed that an actual profit of one hundred thousand dollars—or perhaps a few thousand over—increased the market value of the stock over three hundred thousand dollars. It was undoubtedly supposed by the public that the ore body was more extensive. The end came, however, and the stock went back almost to the nominal figures of August.

Meantime the Hibernia workings having disclosed the fact that the Lee ore chute extended westward into Matchless ground, that company lost no time in sinking a shaft to catch it. This added greatly to the productive value of the Matchless. In fact the grade of the ore seemed to improve with progress westward, notwithstanding the chute was steadily approaching the surface. A vein of horn silver, rivaling that of the Lee, was encountered, and some very high grade shipments were made.

And now comes another interesting chapter. Both the Hibernia and the Big Pittsburg claims abut in part on the southeast line of the Matchless. A short time since, the Big Pittsburg drifted to the Matchless line and encountered the ore body of the latter. A re-survey of the properties was had and the surveyors reported that the Matchless end line had been located too far south. Both the Big Pittsburg and the Hibernia quickly availed themselves of this information. They now had a fat slice of the rich Matchless ore body and all they had to do was to take it out and boom their depressed stocks. They took great care that the public should be well informed of their good fortune. Of course everything was just as represented! Big Pittsburg stock, followed by Hibernia, felt the impulse, and by persistent drumming Hibernia was sent up almost to its January figures. Suddenly it is announced that still another survey has determined that the old Matchless line is correct and that the Hibernia and Big Pittsburg have been booming on Matchless ore. This falls like a wet blanket on holders of Hibernia. A sharp decline in the stock occurred on Friday, followed on Saturday by a partial recovery. It now remains to be seen what the next survey will disclose. A deep laid scheme may account for the whole business.

The exact truth seems to be that the rich Matchless ore body extends to the south line of that claim and a little beyond on Hibernia and Big Pittsburg ground. These latter claims in any event have some good ore, but not yet in sufficient quantity to justify any marked rise in their stocks. Should the ore chute continue southwesterly on a changed dip it would give additional value to the Big Pittsburg property but would not materially help Hibernia. The latter property has good prospective value, although there is nothing disclosed at present to justify the market value of its stock. The safe way is to leave the stock to the professional brokers. J. L. LOOMIS.

The Vacancy in the Ute Commission.

Denver Tribune. A few weeks ago it was understood that Judge McMorris was to be Manypenny's successor. The papers in the state all published the fact as though it was a foregone conclusion. Then both our senators and representatives were understood to be for him. Have any of them proven faithless? Any criticism on Senator Peck in this connection might be misunderstood. But there should be no question about who should receive the appointment if it lies between these two men. The position needs a man of integrity. Judge McMorris fills all the requirements. He is honest and able. The position came to him for this reason and was not solicited by him.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

As this matter is being very generally discussed by republicans there is no reason why the newspapers should not take a hand. At least two members of the delegation joined in a request to Judge McMorris to become an applicant. It was presumed that the Colorado members of congress would have the disposal of the office and hence this request was regarded as a virtual settlement of the question. Indeed, for several weeks nobody thought that there would be any contest. Very suddenly Mr. Peck came into the field, and it was then discovered that Senator Hill was the only man of the delegation who was working heartily and honestly for McMorris. Every effort was being put forward to secure the nomination of Peck, and at last accounts it seemed more than probable that he would be selected. Indeed, the new Indian commissioner, Hon. Hiram Price, telegraphed as much on Monday night.

The GAZETTE says that "any criticism of Senator Peck in this connection might be misunderstood," and there is this danger. It will not be out of place to state, however, that for two days the wires have been loaded down with protests against the appointment. Leaving out altogether the peculiar manner in which Judge Mc-

Morris was dragged into the fight and then abandoned, there is still the fact to be met that the selection of Senator Peck would be a very unpopular one for reasons which are pretty thoroughly understood by the republicans of the state. Unfortunately the contest has taken on the color of a faction row and this inter-feres somewhat with a just appreciation of its points. We hope, however, that Senator Hill will succeed in defeating the appointment. He is acting from entirely conscientious motives and he has the hearty sympathy of the leading republicans of the state. A further complication in the case is a mysterious influence which Peck seems to have in his favor in Washington. It has been quite clearly established that Indian Commissioner Price is working for him. What the power is which is pulling this string is not quite clear, but it is being exercised for a purpose which is not entirely creditable.

The international monetary conference in good working order. This harmony indicates favorable results.

The dead lock is broken. Hurrah.

The senate is again attending to business.

The Morning Star.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday contains the following concerning the Morning Star mine: "But little has been said for a long time regarding the Morning Star mine. Up to the first of January the mine was producing an immense ore output, but during the present year absolutely no stopping except such as necessary to further develop the ore bodies has been done, and the entire aim has been to open out new territory. Of course, in driving drifts through ore, much mineral has to be broken, and from this an average production has been made of about thirty thousand dollars a month. Last month the ore shipments amounted to 623 tons, returning all the way from twenty eight dollars to ninety dollars a ton, the average being forty eight dollars.

"Yesterday the mine was visited, more especial attention being given to the new workings. The main working shaft, 250 feet deep, with the main incline running east for 365 feet, is the same as at the last visit of the reporter, with the exception that a double set of upright timbers have been put in the entire length of the incline.

"The first drift visited was the number four north level from the incline. This extends first due north and then north-west, a distance altogether of about two hundred feet. It shows a large ore body, varying from four to eight feet in thickness. A cross cut also extends to the northeast, connecting by a winze or ore chute with the workings of the fifth level. The fifth level runs due north, connecting with the new east shaft and also extending some forty feet beyond. This level is mostly above the main ore body, though ore is exposed in it much of its length. A few feet south from where the main shaft connects, an incline has been run east a distance of sixty feet. This follows down a fine vein of sand carbonates and shows a body four feet thick in the face. This is at a point 130 feet from the east end line of the Morning Star property. The east shaft is on the line between the Waterloo and Morning Star, and there has scarcely been any development on the Waterloo ground. Simply the two levels, four and five, extending a few feet into it, and a few drifts and cross-cuts. These all expose fine ore faces. Pushing forward these drifts and proving up the ground of the Waterloo is now receiving the attention of the company.

"On the south side of the main incline levels five and four are both opened up large amounts of ore. In level four an upraise is being made and has not yet determined the height of the ore, though already several sets of timbers high. Through the portion of the mine so far described scarcely any stopping has been done. Level three east connects through to the Evening Star line. The small amount of stopping that has been done in the mine is principally from this level. As it is now connected with the other levels, the mouth of number three is closed. Level two south is also in fine ore. From this a drift extends west on a level, thus cutting the ore body below the depth of the shaft. At this point on the Evening Star line, connecting with the number one south level which starts at the shaft, the largest ore body ever found in Leadville has been exposed. The ore is over sixty feet thick, and nine sets of timbers high have been put in. This drift, or rather slope but one drift wide, extends for a hundred feet east and west along the line of the Evening Star. A wall of ore stands on the north side of this large excavation, that it is impossible to estimate. A body of ore sixty feet high, and one hundred feet long, if it extends any great distance to the north, will furnish an amount of ore that will take years to exhaust.

"To the northwest from these workings, some five hundred feet distant, the new Waterloo shaft has been sunk. This is now down 150 feet. At 132 feet a seam of ore was cut, assaying ninety-six ounces in silver, and fifty per cent in lead. Below this the shaft struck a large iron body, all vein matter, and at 150 feet the material again became soft, and gave returns of forty-three ounces in silver, with but a small percentage of lead. At this time the water poured into the shaft from below in such quantities as to prevent further working. A new Cornish pump has been ordered and was expected to arrive last night. This will at once be put at work, and the shaft will be sunk to greater depth. Mr. Watson will arrive to-day,

and will personally superintend the putting in this new machinery. From the Half Way House shaft, still further to the north, a drift along the line of the Henrietti extends south, and a fine ore body was found. This is at a point but fifty feet east from the new Waterloo shaft, and a body of ore ten feet in thickness is known to exist at that point.

"The future workings of the mine will be from the three main shafts mentioned above, viz: the No. 1, or present main shaft, the new east shaft, on the line between the Waterloo and Evening Star, and the New Waterloo shaft. All these shafts will be connected by underground drifts, and more shafts will be sunk as required. It is the purpose of the company to thoroughly open up the territory belonging to it, and not until this is effected will ore extraction be hastened. The mine has already produced and sold over a million dollars' worth of ore, and now, while driving development, is enabled to divide among its owners from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars a month, so that there is no pressing necessity for money and time can be taken to fully open up the mine.

Over all three present shafts are first-class buildings and machinery. The company has also a fine office, large boarding house and surface improvements of all kinds, among the best of any mines in the state."

On Monday the election for directors of the Little Pittsburg company for the ensuing year was held in New York city. It resulted in a re-election of the old board entire, which consists of the following: Hon. William H. Barnum, David S. Draper, Charles S. Canda, Colonel Louis Fitzgerald, F. E. Canda, John J. McCook and William Bond.

Sergeant O'Keefe came down from the peak yesterday. He informs us that the snow is going rapidly and that the trail is now clear to the summit. There have been two visitors to the peak this season, namely: Enoch Hallett of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and John Kuhn of Manitou. These gentlemen ascended the peak on April 29th. The first arrival last year was on April 7th.

We learn from an exchange that the snow has now melted sufficiently to enable miners to travel over the mountains to Irwin. Twelve men are at work on the Ruby King, part in the shaft and part in the tunnel. The ore looks well. A considerable quantity of high-grade ore is on the dump of the Venango. The mountains now resound with the sound of the blast. A new contract has been let on the Anglo American lode. Work on the Enterprise stamp mill is going on steadily; and 80,000 tons of freight for the mill are said to be on the road. Twenty men are at work on the Forest Queen, and the ore house is filling up.

The following item from the Solid Muldoon is suggestive as David Day left Ouray for Denver about a week ago: "The gentleman who took Dad Town's light colored plug hat to Denver is requested to return the same by express at the first opportunity. Dad can't leave his room since it was taken."

The Las Vegas Optic says: "There are fourteen practicing attorneys in Las Vegas at this time and two or three more are here seeking locations. All are doing well and, with one exception, all expect to go to heaven when they die."

A FABLE.

The Fox's Advice to the Hare.

One day a Fox discovered a fine chance to capture a pullet for his dinner, the only drawback being the fact that the Farmer had set a trap just in the path which any depredator must travel. In this emergency the hungry Reynard hunted around until he found a Hare, and after a few remarks on the weather, the scramble for office, the Whitaker investigation and the Turkish question, he said:

"I was just thinking, as I overtook you, what impudence some folks have."

"How?"

"Why, I met Miss Pullet a short time since, and she boasted of being able to outrun you."

"The brassy creature!" exclaimed the Hare. "Why, I can run as fast as she can fly!"

"Certainly you can, but she's doing you great injury among your friends by her stories. If I were you I'd see her and warn her that this thing must stop."

"I'll do it! I was built for speed, and everybody knows it, and I won't have no Pullet boasting that she can outrun me. Come along and show me where she is."

"Well, I'll go as a special favor, of course," humbly replied the Fox, "and to show Miss Pullet what the Foxes think of the Hares, I will let you take the lead and follow in your footsteps."

As they neared the coop the Hare began to arrange a little speech of greeting, but he soon had other fish to fry. He walked into the trap with eyes wide open, and ere he had recovered from the shock the Fox had secured his dinner.

"Say! Say! I'm caught! yelled the Hare as he struggled with the trap.

"So I observe," was the reply.

"And what is your advice?"

"To get away as soon as you can!"

MORAL.

Every neighborhood scandal has three lies to one truth. No person becomes a tale-bearer except to forward some scheme of his own. When a fox is anxious to preserve the reputation of a hare, let the hare look out.

Timothy Dexter's Post.

Reminiscence of a Nonagenarian of Newburyport.

For years the chief wonder of the place was Lord Timothy Dexter, his hairless dog and his imbecies. This man was born in Malden in 1743. He came to Newburyport in early manhood and married a Miss Frothingham, from the old Frothingham mansion, on the corner of High and Olive streets. In a short time he obtained a large fortune by taking advantage of the markets and by lucky adventures. His first successful speculation was buying up continental notes when depreciated, and selling them when a prospect of redemption had raised their value. His speculations in mittens, warming pans, whalebone and the like are widely known. Though ignorant and illiterate, and doubtless somewhat indebted to luck for his good fortune, still it is evident the man was both shrewd and sagacious. His vanity was inordinate. Under any circumstances it is probable he would have proved an eccentricity, still, such were the convivial habits of the period, and constantly surrounded as he was by a band of sycophantic boon companions, who spurred him on to all sorts of ridiculous sayings and doings, one can scarcely judge what the character of the man would have been under the teetotal regime of Neal Dow. Having bought the fine Jackson mansion on High street, nearly opposite his wife's maiden home, he began to beautify it after his own design. Mr. James Wilson was a carver of figure heads of ships. Dexter conceived the idea of employing Mr. Wilson to embellish his house and grounds with wooden statues. These figures were remarkable specimens in wood carving. In this work Mr. Wilson displayed the power of a sculptor; it is a pity he never aspired to works of greater durability. The figures of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, over the front door, were excellent, and the other figures, the eagle upon the cupola, and the animals, were life-like and in good proportion. Dexter built a tomb in the garden; on its completion he got up a mock funeral, had his wife and family arrayed in mourning, acted his part as corpse, and was borne to the sepulchre with due funeral rites. After his resurrection and return to the house he beat his wife because she did not weep while following him to the grave. He kept a person in his house named Jonathan Plummer, who styled himself "physician, preacher, and poet laureate to his excellency Timothy Dexter, Earl of Chester, and knight of the two open mouthed lions." In those days it was the practice to send notes to be read at public worship before the long prayer, requesting suitable petitions in time of affliction or on occasions of joy. Below is a note sent by the poet laureate and read in his pulpit by the Rev. Charles Milton:

"Jonathan Plummer, Jr., desires to return thanks to the transcendently potent controller of the universe, for his marvellous kindness to him in raising him from a desperately low and perilous indisposition, to such a measure of strength and health that he is again able with gladness of heart and transporting rapture of mind to wait at the celestial portals of wisdom. The said Plummer also desires to give thanks to Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end, for his astonishing favor, his captivating mercy, and his personal regard to him in snatching him from endless grief and everlasting woe, in a miraculous manner; by light in dreams; for causing the day to dawn in his heart, and the day spring from on high to illuminate his dark and benighted understanding; for chasing far from him the gloomy fog of infidelity, and enabling him triumphantly to rejoice in the glorious light and liberty of the gospel, wherein his blessed Redeemer has crowned his happy life."

The Rev. Parson Milton's response to these requests was: "O Lord, have mercy on this over-pompous brother, whose worldly rhetoric has just startled our ears; save us from cant; bombast, and all the wiles of the devil. Amen."

The Language of Umbrellas.

There is a language of umbrellas as of flowers. For instance, place your umbrella in a rack and it will indicate that it is about to change owners. To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out. To shut it, that a hat or two is to be knocked off. An umbrella carried over the woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To punch your umbrella into a person and then open it "means" "I dislike you." To swing your umbrella over your head signifies "I am making a nuisance of myself." To trail your umbrella along the sidewalk means that the man behind you is thirsting for your blood. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To open an umbrella quickly, it is said, will frighten a mad bull. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies "exchange is no robbery." To purchase an umbrella indicates, "I am a fool." To return an umbrella means—never mind what it means; nobody ever does that. To turn an umbrella in a gust of wind presages profanity. To carry your umbrella in a case signifies that it is a shabby one. To carry an open umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies "I am a woman." To press an umbrella on a friend, saying, "Oh do take it, I had much rather you would than not," signifies lying. To give a friend half of your umbrella means that both of you will get wet. To carry it from home in the morning means "it will clear off."

Anecdote of Tom Corwin.

Cleveland Herald.

It is related of Tom Corwin that once after giving a remarkably humorous speech which sent a great audience into shouts of laughter, he went off in a coach with three young men who greatly admired him. They waited patiently for the quips and jokes they fancied so bright a wit must constantly evolve from his inner consciousness. They were amazed to see him peculiarly sad and quiet. At last he said: "The world will always honor the teacher and despise the clown. Would to God that I had never cracked a joke; but now everybody expects me to be funny, and I am obliged to be so." He then relapsed into silence, and the young men, appreciating his feelings, were silent to the end of the journey.

We are just three years old to-day and are beginning to walk.

Every household should have a daily paper. Don't borrow of your neighbor.

The Duke of Sutherland saw our menagerie yesterday.

The republican senators cannot afford to put an apologist of the star frauds in a high office.

Ex-Secretary Sherman should withdraw his opposition to Sheldon, so that a consistent fight for the confirmation of Robertson can be waged.

Yesterday passed without an additional rumor of the sale of a newspaper or the fall of a building in Denver.

Mr. Unfug, the Chinese candidate on the last democratic state ticket, is in New Mexico on railroad business.

Our dispatches would indicate that Russia is on the verge of a revolution. The peasantry are getting restless and dissatisfied.

Two hundred and seventeen nominations for office are before the senate. It is to be regretted that these parties should be kept in suspense so long.

The opposition of the Solid Muldoon to Colorado Springs as the capital is explained. Dave Day has decided to move his family to this city.

The republican caucus to-day should withdraw the nomination of Gorham for the secretaryship of the senate and put some respectable republican in his place.

We like to have our Boston friends bring their pale faces and umbrellas to our sunny land, but we object to their bringing their climate with them.

The plan of the secretary of the treasury to reduce the interest on the six per cents is succeeding admirably. It is not likely that \$30,000,000 will be redeemed in all.

Even if the senate should decide to stand by the "courtesy" rule, it should not be applied to Robertson. He is called to fill a national position, and not a local one in New York state.

Indiana wants to be recognized. Her politicians are in Washington asking that offices be given the state, but making no claims for themselves. They are wonderfully disinterested.

Ex-Secretary Schurz, in his St. Louis paper, to show that our prosperity is real, says that \$50,000,000 were lost in a few days in Wall street, in the recent short panic, but this did not affect our business interests.

Our Boston friends who were here yesterday felt quite at home in the mist and rain. The most that we can say is that this weather, as usual, was exceptional, and we never had the like before within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant.

The selection of Senator Hill as a member of the committee to consider what policy shall be pursued by the republicans in the senate is a decided compliment to Colorado as well as to Senator Hill. It indicates great confidence in his judgment.

Regarding the question of refunding which was of so vital importance to the country and especially to New York as the financial center, Senator Conkling had nothing to say. He will, however, make "the greatest effort of his life," on the confirmation of Robertson.

The leading contractors in the star route are:

J. W. Dorsey, brother of ex-Senator Dorsey.

J. M. Peck, brother-in-law of ex-Senator Dorsey.

J. R. Miner, business partner of ex-Senator Dorsey.

Ex-Senator Dorsey still declares he is innocent. He had very bad relations.

The will of Carlyle's owes that he had no intention of publishing much of the manuscript contained in the book published by Mr. Froude. He says he would like to have the sketch of his wife and of his father published, but the rest he did not think best to publish, though he left the matter entirely in the hands of his literary executors. He thought it was best to burn all but these two sketches, but did not. This at least should be stated in Mr. Carlyle's defense.

There is a rumor afloat that the appointment of Senator Peck to the vacancy left upon the Indian commission by the resignation of the late Mr. Money Penny has been decided on. Now if the vacancy which was created by the appointment of Meacham could be disposed of Colorado would be happy.—Denver Tribune.

We hardly understand this. A few weeks ago it was understood that Judge McMorris was to be Money Penny's successor. The papers in the state all published the fact as though it was a foregone conclusion. Then both our senators and our representatives were understood to be for him. Have any of them proven faithless? Any criticism on Senator Peck in this connection might be misunderstood. But there should be no question about who should receive the appointment, if it lies between these two men. The position needs a man of integrity. Judge McMorris fills all the requirements. He is honest and able. The position came to him for the reason and was not solicited by him.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Leadville Herald in an interesting article on "Newspapers and Senators" thinks that newspapers do not influence opinions as much as they did, and also thinks the influence of a newspaper is overestimated. We think in a certain sense it is. A newspaper is read more critically than it used to be and does not have nearly so large a class of followers who take its opinions as their own. There are newspapers which have a larger circulation than the Tribune had under Greeley but none of them have so many devoted followers who regard its expressions of opinion as law and gospel. Again, there has been a great change in the conduct and make-up of a newspaper. They do not exist now so much to express opinions as to give news. The immense change in the latter respect has weakened the influence of the opinions. But while we admit this, we by no means think a newspaper is in reality losing its influence. Men no longer parrot like echo the opinion of their favorite newspaper. They think for themselves. But nevertheless the newspaper a man reads greatly influences that man's opinion. It furnishes the data on which the opinion is formed. This data is colored by the prejudices of the paper. If it is a partisan paper it publishes that which will benefit its party and injure its opponent. It is a trite remark that the political newspaper has to a large extent superseded the political orator. The newspaper decides what part of the speech of the orator shall be reported and then sends it out to its hundreds or thousands of readers.

The orator thus sinks into insignificance in comparison with the newspapers. Roscoe Conkling, in all the campaign last fall, did not address through his voice so many people as he spoke to through the New York Herald in a single issue, in reporting his first speech at the Academy of Music in New York, at the beginning of the campaign. A good newspaper edits its telegraph, miscellany and even advertisements. Every department bears the stamp of its individuality. This does not mean necessarily that papers are dishonest. They simply choose not to publish certain things. For example, some papers like scandal and mention of crimes in their editorial page, and hence their news columns are full of such information. Others do not like this scandal and suppress it as news. The head of a dispatch is frequently the expression of an editorial opinion. In this way a man don't read the telegraph, local news and miscellany without imbibing to some extent the prejudices and notions of the paper he reads. It is not necessary for him to read the editorial page. The influence of the paper to-day in forming opinions is more indirect and subtle than it was fifty years ago. A man is not aware that his prejudice for or against an item of news is inspired by the head line he reads. But we think it is by no means a settled fact that newspapers have lessened their influence because they exercise it in a different way.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Three years ago to-day the first copy of the DAILY GAZETTE was issued. It was known well enough when it was issued, that the city was not populous or busy enough to have a daily. But in the west a weekly must start a daily before the right time or an outsider will come in and take away its patronage by starting before it. During this time the paper has been well patronized, and an effort has been made in return to furnish a paper carefully edited and complete in the news department. With a larger circulation we could have spent more money. We think we have, however, made as good a paper as the amount of patronage, that could be given, demanded.

Whatever merits the paper has had we hope to maintain, and whatever deficiencies we will endeavor to abolish. It was our intention to have put on a new dress this morning, and it was ordered for this purpose. But there was an unexpected delay in filling the order, and we shall be obliged to delay doing so for a few days. We intend during the coming year to make the GAZETTE more valuable as a newspaper. This morning we begin to print an extensive stock report, which is obtained at considerable expense. When our new dress is put on we shall change the make-up of the paper, and hope to introduce new and valuable features soon. It is our intention to improve the GAZETTE in all departments as fast as the patronage will warrant. We thank our friends for all they have done to make the paper successful.

BEACONSFIELD'S BURIAL.

The latest English despatches have brought tidings of how Beaconsfield died, and now have told how he was buried. Let those who strive for greatness, who live forever a life of toil, who continually exert themselves to gain position, read of the last rites performed over the most remarkable man of modern times and see how simply he was at last laid away from earthly sight. The burial of an earl, a knight of the garter, a literary celebrity, an adviser of a queen, a leader of thought, a former of opinion, an ambitious and a successful man was as simple as that of a New England clergyman, who should happen to be followed to a last resting place only by those who loved him.

The remains were transferred at early morning from London to Hughenden manor, the large old-fashioned house where the ex-Premier spent most of his life when not occupied with the state affairs. The body reached the old mansion and was placed in the large drawing room, just as the first light of morning came slowly creeping upon the spot he loved so well. Later in the day a special train brought the intimate friends and the Prince of Wales from London. In the afternoon the simple procession left the Manor house, passed down the sloping hillside and to the church where the vicar received all that remained of Earl Beaconsfield. As the body was borne down the aisle, the organist played Beethoven's "Funeral March," and the congregated friends stood in bowed and reverent attitude. The grand service of the English church, beautiful in its simplicity, was read, and afterward the casket was borne out of the church and to the vault where the loved companion and wife of Beaconsfield is entombed. During the entire service the bells of the Wycombe churches were tolled, people came from near and far; offerings from all over the kingdom were sent to decorate the coffin, and at distant ports flags were at half mast, and not since the funeral of Wellington or Prince Albert had England shown such sincere grief.

What was the power Beaconsfield had over the hearts of the English people? It is conceded that he leaves nothing which younger men may imitate. He was a hard critic, a man with a purpose, a will, an energy most remarkable, but his statesmanship will not bear the investigations of history, his novels have no lofty sentiments, his whole life was simply an ambitious one. And yet the queen loved and trusted him, he was the admired of the majority of the English people. What then was the power which he had, what the magnetism which sent at his death, a genuine sorrow throughout all England.

It was because he had a large heart. We never hear of his good deeds; kind acts are often noblest which are safely guarded. But at his coming death, when he knew that the slightest event would be obeyed, he asked that no grand ceremonies be performed, that no parade be given, but requested that with simplicity and quietly, he might be carried to his beloved home, and with friends around him be buried by the side of one who perhaps could let us know that the cynic, the brilliant leader, the "dizzy" Disraeli, had a heart of great tenderness, a love of quiet and repose.

There will long be grave doubts that this is so. The world knew Beaconsfield only by his acts. But he was ambitious, and to gain his end, had he not to meet intrigue with intrigue? He could not expose his inmost thoughts and not be taken advantage of. But when he knew his end was near, that his part in the drama was at an end, we find no more the lofty ambition, but a desire for rest, for quiet, for simplicity. Who can tell how often the wish had been with him to leave the toil, the anxiety and the worry of his life and retreat to seclusion and rest at Hughenden. He had reached the goal of his ambition. He had been heard, as he declared he would be, and history may yet give to the world a new and a better idea of the man when his true nature is discovered. Behind all the love he commanded, the honors he controlled, must have been a heart which it is not generally supposed belonged to Disraeli.

The Charlestown News in an article about "irregularities" had the following frank confession:—

Senator Hampton, in his speech in the senate on Thursday, admitted that there had been irregularities and fraud at elections in this state. The "irregularities," or whatever else we please to call them, were justified and justifiable—just as revolution or rebellion is permissible when there is no other escape from tyrannical government, under which neither life nor property is safe. It is manlier to rest on the right of revolution, whatever form it takes, than on denials which do not carry convictions and on evasions which deceive nobody worth deceiving.

Canty is relieved. It seems to us that this power of the governor is too freely exercised. The men convicted of murder have been desperadoes. Reprieves lessen the changes of hanging them and increase their chances of freedom, which will give further opportunities for murdering. There has been so much murdering and so little regard for life that punishment should follow more quickly the commission of the crime.

It appears that the telegraphic dispatch regarding the burglary of Andover students was wrong in stating they were preparing for the ministry. Both were atheists. It is however characteristic of a certain style of news gatherers who are always endeavoring to slur the ministry. We know of no reason for such a mistake except a malicious one.

Austria is trying to suppress socialism, by preventing free speech. The entire edition of four newspapers was suppressed because they contained an item of news about a meeting of the socialists in London to endorse the assassination of the czar. There is as unwise as it is futile. Free speech is more likely to destroy socialism than to strengthen it. We are in no danger from socialism in this country.

Four per cent. bonds are selling at 116 1/4. Those who bought two years ago at par will receive, if they sell now, about a per cent. interest on their investment.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE LABORERS.

The Biddeford, (Maine) Union of April 22, published the following letter:

EDITORS OF THE UNION AND JOURNAL: About the middle of last February there appeared a circular throughout all the eastern states wanting men to work on the Rio Grande railroad, offering good pay and plenty of work as soon as they could get to Denver. On the strength of that circular thousands of men and boys were induced to leave their homes in the east and come to Colorado. On arriving at Denver, they were told at the railroad office that they could have work if they wanted it. They were sent three hundred miles into the mountains, and upon getting there were told that they would only get \$1.75 per day and board themselves, and as board was \$1.00 per day, they could not make much, but the worst of it was, the railroad Co., kept back twenty days' pay, and would deduct 20 per cent, if you left their employment. Then, to cap the climax you would have to pay ten cents per mile to get back to civilization. There are hundreds of men in the city of Denver who would gladly return home if they could. Their money is gone and they cannot all get work, as the city is flooded with them, and they keep coming from all parts of the east, lured by such inducements as these. There are dozens of boys from Biddeford and vicinity in just this fix. Now, Mr. Editor, you will do me and others a great favor if you will be so kind as to publish this in your paper. It will, perhaps, prevent others from being fooled as we have been. H. W. HILL, Denver, Colo., April 14, 1881.

The above is full of misstatement of facts as readers in the state know. We notice it that people out of the state may not be deceived. The above gives the wages of the laborers at \$1.75 a day without board or 75 cents a day with board. The fact is that earth workers get from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day and board and the rock workers from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day and board. Instead of sending the men three hundred miles into the mountains away from civilization, most of them are working within ten or twenty miles of the end of the track of the different extensions. The road is turned over to the railroad company and put into operation as soon as ten or twenty miles are completed, so that none may be said to be employed beyond the bounds of civilization. The men in the state who are not employed are those who are lazy and dishonest. Last summer hundreds of laborers were brought into the state to work on the extensions, but left soon after arriving to go into the mining camps. It is untrue that twenty days' pay is kept back. All the men are regularly paid on the pay day. Twenty per cent. of the wages are not deducted if the laborers leave. There is not a word of truth in the whole letter except that the Rio Grande Extension company is advertising for laborers. They are greatly in need of them to-day to finish the many extensions under way. The wages paid laborers are from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day and board, according to the work done and the industry of the laborers. Except from tramps there is little or no complaint from the laborers about the treatment received. The press of the state should notice this, as we all desire the early completion of all extensions, so as to secure the most rapid development of our resources. The Denver & Rio Grande road will give immediate employment to thousands of laborers on its extensions at fair wages.

COURTESY OF THE SENATE.

The custom called "courtesy of the senate" will play an important part in the discussion of the confirmation of Senator Robertson of New York. It involves very fundamental principles. The custom is that the nominations to offices in any state shall not be confirmed, if opposed by the senators from that state. The object is that the senators shall control the nominations in their own state. As most senators desire to do this, they generally rebuke any violation of their pernicious doctrine. In this way the senate has exercised to a large degree not only the confirming power, but the appointing power. This custom is clearly against the spirit of the constitution and should be overthrown.

The constitution in the division of the powers and functions of the executive and legislative departments give to the president the right to appoint. The senate then sits as a judicial body and confirms or rejects that appointment. The spirit and intent of the constitution is that the executive shall exercise the fullest and freest discretion in making appointments. The senators has no right or privilege in the matter until the nominations are submitted for their approval. This division of powers is clear. But the "courtesy of the senate" plainly translated, is that senators have a right to tell the president whom to appoint. If senators are not consulted and their advice heeded, then the nominations are not to be confirmed. It virtually puts the appointing power in the hands of the senate, and the senate simply meets to confirm its own preferences. The executive, instead of being a co-ordinate branch of the government, is simply reduced to a senatorial clerkship. He is not allowed to exercise his power, given him by the constitution. He has no discretion unless there is a difference between the two senators, and then his discretion is limited to taking the advice of one or the other. The senate, under these circumstances, is no longer a judicial body. It makes up the decision before the case is before it for consideration. The confirmation of all state appointments is a farce. The question of the fitness of the appointment is of no material importance apparently.

This question should now be discussed and unsettled, if not settled a right. There has been a steady effort for years on the part of the legislative department to encroach on the executive department. This was particularly noticed in the fight against President Johnson when congressmen were speaking of him as the tool and instrument of congress and not a co-ordinate branch of the government. The impeachment fortunately failed and we were freed from a great disgrace. Under the name "courtesy of the senate," the same fight is carried on. For this custom to prevail is to create an aristocracy foreign and hostile to our institutions. Patriotism and constitutional liberty and right alike demand that it be abolished.

Yesterday was our Boston day. To-day will be, we hope, a Colorado day.

Baltimore Papers.

Baltimore Post. Baltimore papers are the most self possessed in the world. No matter what occurs, they contrive to look as though nothing had happened.

A Coincidence.

Denver Tribune. The Hayes plan for breaking up the solid south was to put Key in the cabinet as postmaster-general. Under his administration the grossest abuses grew up in the department, and millions were stolen. The senate plan for breaking up the solid south is to make Gorham secretary of the senate. Gorham is the business associate of Brady, who is charged with being at the head of the star route steals, and Gorham is his active defender to-day, and on intimate terms with all the members of the ring.

This is a coincidence which raises a question: Must the great work of breaking up the solid south be indissolubly identified with frauds in the postal department?

City Council.

The first meeting of the new city council was held last evening in the council room in Union block. Mayor France presided, and Aldermen Walker, Noble, Brown, Wheeler, Johnson, Himebaugh were present. Messrs. Giddings and Wilson were absent.

A petition from Chief Pixley, of the fire department, was referred to the committee upon those matters.

The city treasurer's salary was fixed at \$150 per year.

The city clerk's salary was fixed at \$600 per year.

The city marshal's salary was fixed at \$750 per year.

The city attorney's salary was fixed at \$350 per year.

A motion was made by Alderman Noble and carried by the board that the city attorney prepare an ordinance concerning the erection of buildings looking to the appointment of a building inspector.

A committee of two, consisting of Aldermen Wheeler and Noble, was appointed to meet the committee from Manitou to adjust matters concerning the demands of this city against that for damages incurred during the recent winter. The joint committee is called to meet at the court house on next Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Alderman Noble moved that an enumeration of the population of Colorado Springs be taken and a proper person be appointed to take such enumeration. The motion was carried unanimously, although no reason was given why such a measure should be passed.

On motion of Alderman Walker, the clerk was instructed to sell the engine and pump used during the break in the water works to the highest and best bidder.

The following report from Messrs. Russell & Alexander, contractors, concerning their work on the irrigating ditch, was received and ordered on file:

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 21, 1881.

To the honorable mayor and board of aldermen of Colorado Springs: GENTLEMEN: We herewith, as requested, submit a report of work done and cost thereof for cleaning and deepening irrigating ditch: Seven miles finished; amount of pay roll, \$285.50; add 20 per cent, \$57.10; total, \$342.60.

The above is work on the Monument ditch, which was finished April 14th, and by order of your honorable mayor we discontinue further work on the main ditch.

RUSSELL & ALEXANDER.

The following committees were appointed by the mayor:

Finance—Noble, Himebaugh and Wilson.

Fire Department—Walker, Noble and Johnson.

Streets and Ditches—Wilson, Wheeler and Walker.

Public Grounds—Brown, Giddings and Noble.

Cemetery—Johnson, Himebaugh and Giddings.

Printing—Himebaugh, Wilson and Wheeler.

Waterworks—Wheeler, Walker and Brown.

The following bills were audited and passed:

Special police	\$15 00
Hill & Maybole, water dept.	3 00
W. L. Duffield, work on water mains	7 85
E. T. Johnson, express	5 00
J. L. Marston & Co., tapping	85 25
Labor on ditches	48 90
Rents	35 00
Salaries, water department	117 00
J. S. Mackey, for trees	160 85
H. A. Rowley, teaming	9 00
J. S. Mackey, water department	3 00
Labor on ditches	66 51
Clark & Diebold, trees	92 60
Chil Strubal, rent of room	4 00
Charles Walker, lumber	17 52
Salaries	331 66

The bonds of the clerk and treasurer were received and approved after which the council adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Old Catholic Synod of Germany will meet at Bonn June 8.

The recent prosecution of ritualists cost the English government \$21,000.

The American Sunday School Union has started 121 schools in the Indian Territory.

Twelve Chinese converts have been ordained as ministers in the Church of England.

A new Roman Catholic Theological seminary is to be built at Boston, with rooms for 200 students.

Chaplain McCabe and Bishop Wiley will visit the Rocky Mountain country in June in the interest of Methodism.

The Jews of Hungary form less than five per centum of the population; but they furnish eight per centum of the university students, and two-thirds of the Jewish students study jurisprudence.

The latest statistics show that the Baptists are now the most numerous of denominations in the United States.

Bishop Simpson will preach the opening sermon at the Methodist Ecumenical council in London, next September.

The highest salaries paid to New York clergymen are to Dr. John Hall, \$15,000, and Drs. Dix and Potter each \$12,000.

Doctrinal topics are to be excluded from the ecumenical conference of Methodists to be held in London, England, next September.

The American Baptist Missionary Union announces that the deficit in its treasury for the fiscal year just closed is not over \$25,000.

Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, says there are 130 converted Jews now ministers in the English church, and three of them are Bishops.

The American Bible Society has procured a new stop-cylinder printing press, upon which an entire copy of the Bible can be printed every minute.

Rabbi Misraeli, a native of Persia, is collecting money among the Hebrews of New York with which to repair the tomb of Modcai and Esther.

The entire circulation of the forty-five volumes and tracts prepared for the American Tract Society by Dr. Plummer is more than 5,000,000 copies.

The khedive of Egypt has issued a decree forbidding priests to cut and hack themselves with knives, pound themselves into jelly, or howl themselves into epileptic fits, or eat living snakes, or swallow coals of fire, or chew glass.

A committee to investigate the charge that some Methodist brethren are addicted to theater-going was appointed by Bishop Peck while holding the eighty-second session of the New England conference at Worcester, Mass.

The Church Union says, in regard to a rumor that Stephen Tyng was about to enter the Roman Catholic church, that there is about as much truth in it as there would be in the report that he was intending to unite with the Shakers, the Mormons or the Mohammedans.

The following verse is sung with no impious intention in San Francisco revival meetings among the sailors:

Oh, haul away, Lord, haul away!
And haul my soul ashore.
So cheerily oh, Lord, cheerily, oh!
A long pull and a strong pull, and a pull forevermore.

The Rev. Charles B. Ransom, a Presbyterian pastor, who was married to a Roman Catholic, raised enough indignation to warrant the offering of a proposition at the Washington Presbytery, on the 16th instant, affirming that "in the opinion of the Presbytery, no minister has a right to marry a Roman Catholic woman." The motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 13.

Lord Bacon made a capital estimate of what a sermon should be when he said: "Wines, which at first treading run gently, are pleasanter than those which are forced from the wine press, for these taste of the stone and of the husk of the grape; so those doctrines are exceedingly wholesome and sweet which flow from the Scriptures gently pressed, and are not wrested into controversies and commonplaces."

Pere Hyacinthe has moved into his new chapel in the Rue d'Arras, Paris. The event is described as follows: "At the eastern end of the church, in the rear of an elevated platform, the substitute for a chancel, stands an altar, on which is placed a floriated crucifix with the usual candelabras supporting lighted tapers. Above the altar are crosses and ornamental designs, a bold Latin gilt cross surmounting the whole and nearly rising to the roof. Pere Hyacinthe celebrated mass vested in a chasuble of cloth of gold, with embroidered cross. The service, including the responses and chants, was in the French language."

Who?

Denver News.

The senatorial situation is assuming form. It is time that the south was grooming its favorite, Pitkin, Hallett, Chilcott or Bowen—whom will it be?

The senate caucus committee will recommend that all appointments not endorsed by both senators of their state shall not be considered this session. This virtually says we, the senate, will not consider the nominations of the president unless he has first consulted us.

The school election yesterday resulted in the election of Mr. J. F. Humphrey as director of the school board. This action expressed satisfaction with the manner in which our schools are managed. The gentlemen composing the board have all given faithful and intelligent attention to our schools, and deserved endorsement.

Mr. John W. Spurlock, of Husted Station, has given to Colorado College forty evergreen trees. Mr. John Potter has set out twenty cottonwoods on the south side of the college campus from Cascade avenue westward, and Mrs. Parsons has given twenty maple trees to the college.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Amount \$5.00 Six Months \$25.00

Three Months \$15.00 One Month \$5.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Amount \$1.00 Six Months \$5.00

Three Months \$3.00 One Month \$1.00

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to

those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and

desiring them discontinued will please make it known at

the business office where they will be properly attended

to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertise-

ments continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off

a list at expiration.

The Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the

Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must

be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are sent from them.

B. W. STEELE,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

The poet Longfellow sent a number of autographs to the Denver carnival of authors.

Bring on your challenges for a match game of base ball. The D. & R. G. club are ready for the fray.

During the third week in April the Denver & Rio Grande and South Park roads brought out from Leadville 3,116,000 pounds of bullion, a tolerably fair showing for a camp reported dead a few months since.

The Central Register-Call states that a party of surveyors who have passed over the Kansas Pacific have been for two days on the line between Central and Black Hawk. They are taking altitudes every four miles, and have placed the altitude of the Black Hawk depot at 8,002 feet.

THE MATT FRANCO HOSE.

Successful Hop Given by this Sterling Company.

The ball given last evening by Matt Franco Hose Company No. 1 was a social success. The members and friends of the company were present in good force and the evening was one of the most thorough enjoyment. In our report of the hop given by the W. S. Jackson's No. 2 we gave a full description of the hall which was opened to the public upon that occasion for the first time. It is needless therefore for us to add anything in that respect.

The hop last evening was very enjoyable, and was an especially social affair. Tott's orchestra furnished the music, and the ladies and gentlemen present enjoyed to the fullest extent the pleasures of the dance.

Among the gentlemen present we noticed the following:

Messrs. Pixley, Bolton, Waters, Dusenberry, H. Clement, Hirschholz, Sunby, Tell, Wheeler, Gilman, McKean, Clayton, Harvey Clement, Young, Rachel, Somerville, Knapp, Williams, Curtis, Kitter.

The ladies were attired in elegant costumes appropriate for the occasion and we can say that we have seldom seen more graceful dancing than that which we witnessed last evening. Among the ladies present last evening we noticed the following:

Misses Fernsworth, Frazer, Wilson, Schmeck, Neff, Edwards, Bishop, Mrs. Rachel, Rumpf, Gardner, Somerville, Johnson, Sanburn, Toubert, Strubel, Sunby.

The hop was a most pleasant social affair. Everyone seemed to be on good terms with every other one and the evening passed off most pleasantly.

The floor committee consisted of Messrs. William Waters, George H. Millard and George M. Young, and they performed their duties to the satisfaction of all. The programme of dances was well chosen and everything passed off pleasantly.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Matt Franco Hose Co. No. 1 were out for practice last evening. This is a good sign and it looks as though the boys meant to try for a prize at the tournament.

We are glad to learn that Mr. George M. Walker, formerly of the Grand Central hotel, Denver, will be chief clerk of the Manitou house. Mr. Walker is a very pleasant gentleman and thoroughly understands his business.

The Congregational News says: "The committee chosen to secure a new pastor is as follows: President Tenney, chairman; Prof. Sheldon, secretary; Graham O'Leary, Rev. R. C. Bristol, F. L. Martin, Mrs. S. B. Pickett and Miss Louise K. Noyes."

Mr. L. K. Oldroyd, of the Huerfano street, photographer, is about to remove into more commodious quarters. He has leased the rooms over G. S. Barnes' hand-some store on Tejon street, and is having them put into shape. This change is of material benefit to him.

The real estate transactions for the past week are reported by A. L. Lawton, real estate agent, as being quite large. The following transactions having been made through his office: One sale of \$675, one sale of \$1,900, one sale of \$3,500, and one sale of \$1,100. Mr. Lawton says the demand for well-located, furnished and unfurnished houses is larger than for several years at this time of the year.

BASE BALL.

The College Boys Badly Beaten by the Railroad Nine.

The first regular match game of base ball for the season was played yesterday afternoon on the Weber-street grounds. The D. & R. G. club met the College nine and defeated them by a very large score. The game began at 3 o'clock and was witnessed by a large number of interested spectators.

The game was opened by the D. & R. G. nine at the bat, and two runs were scored before they were sent into the field. This score of two was repeated by the D. & R. G. nine in the next two innings, and in the fourth three runs were secured. The fifth inning was the most disastrous of all to the College boys, the railroad players scoring nine. In the sixth inning they scored two, in the seventh one, and in the eighth received the only goose-egg of the day. The last half of the ninth inning was not played by the D. & R. G. club. The score in their favor was 21.

The College boys were most unfortunate, for during the first five innings they secured nothing but zeroes, on the sixth they secured one run, on the seventh a zero, on the eighth two runs and on the ninth a goose egg, making a total of three.

The strong points of the D. & R. G. nine were the pitching of Newman, the catching of Donnelly and the general strength at the bat. Newman is a much better pitcher than many professionals and he is ably supported by Donnelly behind the bat.

Stovell did some splendid batting and brought in a number of men during the game by his strong hitting. Hedges made a number of good plays and no errors. Willett made the best score, making five runs and no outs. The number of base hits credited to our tabular resume to the railroad nine shows that the batting was especially strong.

The College boys were bothered by Newman's pitching and seemed almost entirely at his mercy. His curved balls led them astray and they had hard work to hit them at all. La Lanne, Hart and Cooper scored a run each and thus saved the nine from making a clean score of zeroes. Towards the end of the game they got hold of the pitching a little better.

The game was an interesting one and showed plainly that in the D. & R. G. club Colorado Springs possesses an exceptionally strong nine. We are confident that they can beat any nine in the state.

The College nine disbanded as a college club after the game yesterday and reorganized under the name of Resolutes. They will play another match game with the D. & R. G. club next Saturday.

We give below a resume of the runs, first-base hits, outs and errors of the members of both clubs:

D. & R. G. CLUB.		R.	1st B.	O.	E.
Stovell, 3d b.	3	3	3	1	0
Newman, p.	2	5	4	1	0
Donnelly, c.	1	3	3	0	0
Richmond, 2d b.	2	4	1	1	0
Hedges, 1st b.	2	2	3	0	0
Kroning, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Delahay, r. f.	3	3	3	0	1
Curtis, l. f.	2	2	3	0	1
Willett, s. s.	5	5	0	1	0
Totals	21	29	24	6	

COLLEGE CLUB.		R.	1st B.	O.	E.
La Lanne, s. s.	1	1	3	0	2
Hart, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Perry, p.	0	1	3	0	0
Howbert, 1st b.	0	0	4	2	0
Cooper, r. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Johnson, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Covert, l. f.	0	0	3	2	0
Stiles, 2d b.	0	0	3	0	1
Macklin, 3d b.	0	0	3	1	0
Totals	3	5	27	12	

The score by innings is as follows:

D. & R. G. club.	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	—21
College club.	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3

Teachers' Talk.

The following letter has been received by Professor Cornell, State Superintendent of public instruction:

DENVER, Colorado, April 26, 1881.

Dear Sir—I am requested by the general passenger agents of the various lines doing business in the state of Colorado, to advise you that they intend to make a trip during the summer vacation, a reduced rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Colorado to Missouri river and return. It is intended that this courtesy shall only be extended to persons actively engaged in the business of teaching in public schools of the state and other corporations within the state during the current year.

Applications which are certified by you to be correct, under the limitation, may be sent to the undersigned, when orders for the reduced rate will be forwarded to the applicants by mail. Tickets for this purpose will be for sale at the principal ticket offices of these lines in Colorado from June 10 to July 10, inclusive, and will be good to return until September 10, 1881.

Yours truly,
S. F. PIERSON, Commissioner.

The following "pupil's local" from the Deaf-Mute Index gives some light as to the fate of Colorado Springs toads: "One of the boys always loves to play with the frogs and toads. When he finds them on the ground. He is glad that he has seen them he always sells them to the Chinese when he has them. The Chinese get them and will give him 5 or 10 cents for them."

The grounds of the Deaf-Mute institute are being graded, preparatory to the erection of the new wing. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended in improvements.

Concerning Cattle Near Durango.

We find the following concerning the cattle interests of southern Colorado in the Denver Tribune of yesterday: "At a meeting of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association in this city, two or three weeks ago, Mr. A. Barron, the state inspector, was instructed to visit Durango and the northwestern portion of the state to examine into the condition of affairs there touching the cattle interests of that section, which had been so seriously injured by the depredations of incursions, whose work the ranchmen were unable apparently to counteract or prevent. The mission of Mr. Barron was for prudential reasons kept as quiet as possible, and very few persons were cognizant of his going on the delicate and dangerous errand except those who arranged for it.

"Mr. Barron returned to Denver yesterday, and will prepare a report to the association embodying the result of his observations and inquiries.

"Mr. Barron informed the Tribune that he found a very bad state of affairs existing at Durango. There seems to be two distinct parties operating there, the transactions of neither of which would be tolerated for a day in any law and order country. Colorado ranchmen have suffered considerable loss from the work of these people, but owing to the personal difficulties existing between the two factions, have been unable to prosecute their claims or redress their wrongs. The Colorado people are trying to pursue a legal course for a settlement of the difficulties. Thompson and Lacy, whose names have been mentioned in reports, are trying to make some compromise to protect their stock, in which effort they have considerable quiet support, and may be successful."

Canty Reprieved.

Last evening at about seven o'clock Sheriff Smith received a telegram announcing that Canty had been granted a reprieve and therefore will not be hung on the 13th of the present month. The telegram is very brief merely containing the announcement that the reprieve had been granted. It was sent by Mr. Ganahl, Canty's lawyer, who secured the reprieve. The papers doubtless arrived last evening in the eleven o'clock mail. The length of time granted Canty in the reprieve is not mentioned. The telegram was as follows:

DENVER, Col., April 30th, 1881.

Inform Canty I have got reprieve. Papers sent you to-night.

F. GANAHL.

Robbed by Sneakthief.

Mr. R. W. Mason, proprietor of the El Paso house, on Huerfano street, was robbed last Friday night of something over \$30 in money. About eleven o'clock a man called at the hotel and asked for lodgings. Mr. Mason told him he could have a room and the man produced a two-dollar bill to pay for it in advance. The bill was a ragged one and Mr. Mason told the man he could settle in the morning. The man then said that two men had disembarked from the Denver train with him and would probably want rooms also. The man then went out but soon returned saying that he could not find the men. Mr. Mason then showed the man his room and returning to the office retired to sleep. Before long the man came down and making some excuse passed into the back yard. Mr. Mason waited for his return but he did not come. About 4 o'clock he went up to the man's room, found it empty and the lamp burning. He extinguished the light and returning to the office examined the pockets of his trousers and found that his pocket book had been taken with all of its contents, something over \$30. He thinks that the man who applied for lodgings must have informed an accomplice of the situation of affairs when he went out the first time, and that when he was shown to his room the accomplice entered the office and stole the money. The officers are engaged in working up the case.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The school election yesterday resulted in the polling of many more votes than was anticipated. The day was a bad one and the voters were naturally rather reluctant in turning out. The total number of votes cast was 354. The candidates were Mr. J. F. Humphrey and Dr. T. G. Horne. Mr. Humphrey received 227 votes and Dr. Horne received 127; this gave a clear majority of 100 for Mr. Humphrey.

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., May 1st, 1881:

Burnes, Isaac (4)
Blakeslee, Mrs M A
Baer, Jacob (2)
Beggs, Wm
Buckles, Mrs Ellen
Brewster, Mrs A C
Carlton, Mrs Ollie
Collings, F H
Davis, Miss S W
Elliott, C J
Freeman, J C (2)
Graham, Mrs Mary
Gill, Frank M
Girdner, W L
Hazlett, Dr E A
Heron, Saml B
Huff, Frank
Johnson, Frank J
Johns, L M
Light, Wm (2)
Malone, Abner
Murphy, Z L
Morgan, Mrs Jas
McNitt, Frank
Patterson, Martin
Pleming, C N
Pearce, W C
Kearley, Will W
Kush, W T
Sayre, Monroe
Smith, Wm L
Stratton, Wm
Skeen, J W
Thompson, J W
Thompson, Geo
Wheeler, C L
Wilson, Chas
Wagner, Miss C (3)

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list.
A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

BOSTON EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival of the Second Division of New England Travelers.

The Only Bad Day in Twenty-one Years Experienced Yesterday.

Philadelphia Quakers Add to the Gravity of the Occasion.

The second and last for the present of the popular Boston excursions reached this city on Sunday afternoon at 1.30 and the party which consists of about one hundred members, a complete list of which was published in Sunday morning's GAZETTE, were provided with the best of accommodations at the Beebe House, Manitou. At Denver the excursionists were met by a reporter of the GAZETTE who had been specially detailed to accompany the party from there to Manitou.

The excursionists reached Denver at an early hour on Sunday morning, seventeen hours behind time, and after an excellent breakfast at the Windsor they were transferred in buses to the Sixteenth street depot where a special train on the Denver & Rio Grande was waiting to transport them to Manitou.

The arrangements as upon the previous excursion, were very complete and the excursionists were provided with every convenience that could in the least add to their comfort.

As the party was much smaller than the first one but little trouble was experienced in furnishing them with railroad transportation and hotel accommodations. At the Windsor they were all comfortably seated at the breakfast table at once while at the American upon the first excursion they were compelled to enter the dining room by detachments. Many expressed much surprise at finding so large and well furnished a hotel as the Windsor in the west and one so admirably conducted.

These so called Raymond and Whitcomb vacation excursions have proved to be the most complete and perfectly arranged affairs of the kind ever organized. It seems that for a number of years Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb have been managing excursions from prominent inland New England towns to the famous watering places along the coast. Last spring a rival manager, organized and conducted the first California excursion from the east and en route selected the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Mr. W. H. Jenney, the New England passenger agent of the Rock Island railway, determined to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the way of excursions selecting the spring of the present year as the time, and Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb as managers. Ever since the present organization of the passenger department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, under the able generalship of its chief, Mr. E. St. John, it has been the rule of its rivals to imitate every new departure of that well-known road they well knowing that if it was left to reap the fruits of its well directed originality it would soon secure a monopoly of the paying traffic, so a plan of imitation became the order of the day with the other corporations they hoping to reap where another's genius had sown. Knowing this Mr. Jenney shrewdly had the now famous Boston excursions conducted under a suppositious management, which obviated a chance of the evils already alluded to. A total of three hundred tickets were sold representatives of the wealth and culture of the east, and the wonderful success attending the entire management will make these extremely pleasant excursions a permanent feature in the future. In accomplishing this the Rock Island spared no efforts that human ingenuity could suggest. Representatives of that line took the excursionists in charge at Boston, and will accompany them by relays in all their peregrinations across the continent until they reach home again. These agents are experienced men, having exclusive charge while in their own territory, and the excursionists refer with pride to the excellent manner in which they have performed their duties. W. H. Jenney, of Boston, did the honors from Boston to Chicago. John Sebastian from Chicago to Kansas City, J. M. Edgar from Kansas City to Cheyenne, Colonel Hooker from Cheyenne to Ogden, and Clinton Jones from Ogden to San Francisco. From Boston to Chicago the trip was without any remarkable feature, the party arriving without delay and were provided with quarters at the Palmer. Here the Boston party were joined by about fifty additional members comprising the Philadelphia delegation to the excursion. They came over the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne routes in special cars on the fast Chicago express, making the run between Boston and Chicago in the remarkably short time of 25 hours. Mr. Samuel H. Wallace, the general ticket agent at the Philadelphia depot, had charge of this division of the excursion and a better known or more popular gentleman than he could not have been selected to look after the interests of the Pennsylvania party and He was personally acquainted with nearly all of the Pennsylvania party and

as only a few of the many who were anxious to accompany the excursion could be accommodated the party was selected with care. Mr. Wallace said that he could have easily sold tickets to ten car loads of people but he was limited in his sale of tickets, and could not gratify the desires of all. It was originally intended that the excursionists should pass over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific between Chicago and Kansas City, but owing to the unprecedented rise in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs and Kansas City all lines except the Chicago & Alton, the bridge of which is at Glasgow, Missouri, were shut off from the Kansas City bridge so that through cars for a day or so could not run by any other line. The contract with the Pullman car company covered through coaches from Chicago to Denver, but on account of the freshets the company was unable to furnish cars west of the Missouri river. This placed the Rock Island in rather a dilemma but they had made a contract that they were determined to fulfill so long as a possibility remained of going so. They therefore leased the line of the Chicago and Alton for a day and ran their magnificent train over that company's road.

The loss of seventeen hours occurred on the Chicago & Alton, between Kansas City and Chicago, and was caused almost entirely by a hot journal. It seems improbable that a delay of seventeen hours could have been occasioned in that distance merely by a hot journal but such was the case and it was utterly impossible to procure another Pullman car on the road to take the place of the defective one. The run over the Kansas Pacific between Kansas City and Denver was unaccompanied by any unusual features and although the average running time was very slow they succeeded in landing the excursionists at the Denver depot promptly on time and without a single dissatisfactory feature or mishap. As upon the previous excursion Mr. F. C. Nims, the passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, had put forth all the efforts at his command to furnish the excursionists with the best train that the pioneer narrow gauge could produce. It consisted of five Horton recliners and one baggage car in the charge of Conductor E. A. Sayre, and we can consistently say that a better looking or more comfortable train has not been placed at the command of the excursionists since they left Boston or Philadelphia. The narrow cars and small engine was a great curiosity to the many who had never before had an opportunity to ride on a narrow gauge road. When told that the Denver and Rio Grande had eight hundred miles of road in operation and that the projected lines now under construction would cover fully 4,000 miles more no little surprise was expressed. It is to be regretted that the excursionists could not have been taken over Veta Pass or the San Juan extension of the pioneer narrow gauge for then they could fully realize what engineering skill and untiring enterprise has accomplished. As it is they will get a good idea of what has or can be done in railroad construction on their ride through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas.

Among the addition to the party at Denver we notice the following: Mr. Henry L. Feldwisch of the Denver Republican, Mr. John Arkins of the Rocky Mountain News, accompanied by his wife, Hon. Henry Wolcott and Superintendent Kimberly of the first division of the D. & R. G. Mr. Nims, the active and genial passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, left Denver with the party and proposes to remain with them until their travels over the road are terminated.

The start was made from Denver at precisely nine o'clock and as the train was much lighter than that which conveyed the first excursion from that city to Manitou the run was made in much better time. A brief delay was caused near Littleton by a hot box which was the only delay en route. At Divide a short stop was made in order to give the excursionists an opportunity to view Lake Palmer. Only a few moments were given to a stop in this city, and the train continued on its cruise to Manitou where the excursionists disembarked, some walking and others riding in carriages to the Beebe, of which house they were to be the guests during their sojourn at Manitou. Tott's band was stationed on the porch and discoursed some fine music as the party filed along from the depot to the main entrance of the hotel.

AT MANITOU.

After partaking of a sumptuous dinner provided at the Beebe house, many of the excursionists walked to the soda springs, while a number of others procured carriages or saddle horses and started out to visit the various points of interest in the vicinity. Dr. Bell sent word to Mr. Jenney, the manager, that his house would be open between the hours of 4 and 6 for those who might wish to see Moran's picture of the Mountain of the Holy Cross. Before the hour of 4 o'clock arrived it commenced raining hard, and continued during the entire afternoon, thus disappointing many who had expressed a desire to see the painting. Those who had gone out riding returned to the hotel one by one drenched to the skin. It was confidently expected that it would clear off before yesterday morning, and that the excursionists would have a splendid day to visit the Garden of the Gods and Colorado Springs. But they were doomed to disappointment and for it rained during the day and confined

the majority of the party to the house. Some, regardless of the rain and dampness, procured carriages and visited the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie and Ute Pass. Mrs. Beebe had cheerful fires built in the parlors and rooms and was diligent in her efforts to make their indoor stay as pleasant as possible. To-day the excursionists terminate their sojourn at Manitou and will take a special train on the Denver & Rio Grande for the Grand Canon where part of the day will be spent, after which the party will return to Denver.

PERSONAL MENTION.

While en route between Denver and Manitou the reporter gleaned the following interesting information respecting some of the noticeable people who accompanied the excursion:

Mr. Samuel H. Wallace, who is in charge of the Pennsylvania division of the party, is a brother of Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania. He has for twenty years occupied prominent railroad positions in the state and is now general ticket agent at the Philadelphia depot.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dudley, whose names are not mentioned in the souvenir list, are among the Lowell representatives in the Boston division.

Mr. W. H. Jenney, the New England passenger agent of the Rock Island road, is the general manager of the excursion. He is accompanied by his wife, a lady of attractive appearance and prepossessing manner who lends no little assistance in the performance of the ordinary duties which devolve upon her husband.

A bridal couple whose names we forbear mentioning by special request, are with the representatives from the Quaker state.

Mrs. T. D. Jewett, of Boston, is the widow of the late T. D. Jewett of the Pan Handle railroad and sister-in-law of Judge Jewett of the New York and Erie road. Mrs. Jewett spent Sunday in Colorado Springs with her daughter Mrs. Franc O. Wood.

Mr. S. A. Rudolph is a wealthy and retired merchant of Philadelphia.

Mr. Joseph Smith, of Lambertville, has been sick during part of the journey but is now convalescent.

Miss Estella Thompson is an elocutionist of considerable note and she takes the trip in hopes of benefiting an impaired voice. Her father is the proprietor of one of the leading Vineland journals.

Mr. George Vogel is a retired Philadelphia merchant and it is said of him that he is passionately fond of a fine Havana cigar.

Dr. Mahlon Walker, of Germantown, is the life of the Philadelphia party, and during the trip he has been very attentive to the sick.

Mrs. Harry C. Wilson, wife of the Philadelphia insurance man, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wallace.

Mr. Jonathan A. Pope, of Norwich, Connecticut, is the oldest man in the party, being 84 years of age. He is the grandfather of Messrs. H. R. and E. O. Wolcott.

Mr. Nathan Gibbs, of Lee, Mass., is the second oldest gentleman in the party, he being 69 years old. He has with him his daughter, Miss M. E. Gibbs, and his niece, Miss Belle Turner of Norwich.

Mr. James M. Davis is an extensive manufacturer at Davisville, R. I.

Mr. Henry E. Weston, of the class of '84 at Harvard, takes the trip for recreation.

That a certain gentleman is untiring in his efforts to carry at the same time all the ladies' bundles, boxes and pillows, and is most patient in answering numerous questions is the verdict of the ladies in car No. 6.

Mr. J. M. Edgar, the popular Colorado agent of the Rock Island and probably the best known railroad man in the state, has been with the excursionists since they left Kansas City and will remain with them until they embark on the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. Mr. Edgar's presence upon these excursions has added material aid to their pleasures, for he willingly conveys all the information that may be asked for concerning the country. In the opinion of the ladies no such other railroad man as Joe Edgar exists.

A skillful and expert nurse from Connecticut has been very successful in her treatment to those afflicted with car illness.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a member of the Jackson Sharp Car Manufacturing company.

Messrs. C. S. Henry and Alvin J. Moony accompany the excursion as baggage and room clerks.

Mr. George V. Massey, solicitor of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and the leading attorney of Maryland, accompanied by his wife, comes from Dover.

Mr. G. W. Farr, Jr., a prosperous Philadelphia jeweler is among the Quakers.

Mrs. J. M. Foster, wife of the Hon. J. M. Foster, the insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, represents Harrisburg in the party.

Mrs. J. K. Lee is the wife of Dr. J. K. Lee, the leading homoeopathic physician of West Philadelphia.

Miss Zephine T. Monges is a daughter of Mr. Gordon Monges, the Philadelphia banker, and a niece of Mr. G. E. Gordon, solicitor of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad at Wilmington.

CANTY'S REPRIEVE.

Full Text of the Orders and Affidavits in the Case.

We gave the main facts concerning the reprieve of Canty in the GAZETTE of last Sunday. Under-Sheriff Dana bore the news to Canty who had retired to his bunk in his cell when the information was given him Canty leaped out of his bunk and expressed great joy at the news that he had been granted another chance for his life. He seems to think that the flax has not yet been sown which shall make the hemp for his neck. The papers in the case arrived last Sunday morning at an hour which prevented their publication in the GAZETTE.

The Denver News of Sunday gives the facts explanatory of Governor Pitkin's action as follows: "The governor's action yesterday in granting a respite to William H. Canty, who was sentenced by Judge Helm, at the El Paso county district court on the 23 of April last, to be hung on the 13th of May next, was one entirely influenced by the circumstances surrounding the case, and the knowledge that as matters at present stand it would be utterly impossible for counsel for the defense to have had the decision reviewed by the supreme court before the date fixed by Judge Helm for the execution of the sentence."

"While Mr. Ganahl, Canty's senior counsel, was explaining to the governor that owing to the court stenographer—who has of course to change about with the court—being unable to write out the evidence in the case at once, it would be impossible for him to prepare a bill of exceptions, General Samuel E. Brown entered the room and in course of the conversation which ensued corroborated Mr. Ganahl's statement, remarking that he had seen the court stenographer on Friday at Fairplay, who had informed him of his inability to prepare the minutes of the case in time to permit of a bill of exception being filed before the 13th of May."

"Under these circumstances," his excellency said to The News representative, "I felt it my duty to grant a respite in order that he should not be deprived of the rights which are given to him by the constitution which says that any one whose life or liberty is jeopardized by the action of an inferior court shall have the right to appeal to the supreme court for a review of his or her sentence."

The affidavit upon which the governor's order was issued is as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Arapahoe, ss.

T. Ganahl being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is one of the counsel for the defendant in the case of the people against William Canty, indicted, tried and convicted of murder. That said Canty was sentenced at El Paso county, by the district court of the fourth judicial district on April 23, 1881, to be hung on the thirteenth of May, 1881. That said Canty is senior counsel in the management of the defense of said county and as such upon him rests the exclusive labor of preparing the bill of exceptions, procuring the supercedas and serving out of the writ of error to said cause. That the stenographic reporter will not be able to prepare and write out his report of said trial, until after the day fixed for execution, and that without said report said Canty is unable to prepare his bill of exceptions and get a supercedas—a writ of error—affiant asks for a reprieve until such time as he can procure a supercedas from the supreme court. Affiant states that the application is made in good faith.

T. GANAHL.

Subscribed and sworn before me the thirteenth of April, 1881.

JOSEPH M. BAXTER, Notary Public.

The text of the governor's order is as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Denver April 30

WHEREAS, On the 23d day of April, A. D. 1881, William H. Canty was, by the judgment of the district court of El Paso county, Colorado, convicted of the crime of murder and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 23d day of May, 1881, and

WHEREAS, The affidavit of T. Ganahl, counsel for said Canty, has been presented to me, showing that it is impossible for the stenographer of said court to write out the testimony in said cause, so that a bill of exceptions can be prepared, and the case submitted to the supreme court for review prior to the day fixed for the execution of said Canty;

Now, therefore, in order that the said William H. Canty may have the opportunity of having the regularity of the proceedings which resulted in the conviction and sentence, reviewed by the highest judicial tribunal of the state, I, Frederick W. Pitkin, governor of Colorado, do hereby grant unto said William H. Canty a reprieve of his said sentence for the space of five weeks, and I do hereby order and direct that the judgment and sentence of said district court of El Paso county, be executed by the sheriff of said county on Friday, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1881, at the place and hour designated in the sentence of the district court, unless it shall be otherwise designated by the supreme court.

[Signed.] FREDERICK W. PITKIN,
Governor.

Personal.

The Hon. Otto Mears is in the city. Mr. Geo. Summers, of Leadville, was in town yesterday. The Hon. H. R. Wolcott was one of the visitors at Manitou yesterday. Mr. H. L. Feldwisch, of the Denver Republican, was in town yesterday. Mr. O. H. Rothacker, editor of the Denver Tribune, was in town yesterday. David Day, editor of the Solid Muldoon, bloomed out at Manitou and Colorado Springs yesterday. Mr. John Atkins, of the Denver News, and Mrs. Atkins, spent Sunday in Manitou and Colorado Springs.

It was a summer daisy,
Within the wistful west;
It bloomed upon the hillside,
Indeed, it bloomed its best,
However, when the storm came,
The flower it did decay,
For on it fell the chilling rain,
Farewell to Daisy Day.
Why was the mournful tragedy?
The answer we'll disclose,
Poor Daisy Dean departed him,
All in his summer clo'es.

A number of our citizens, among whom were the Hon. Matt France and Major Macomber, were witnesses in the case of the Colorado Springs company vs. Joseph Reef for the alleged illegal sale of liquor, which was tried during the last week in Pueblo. The decision was in favor of the Colorado Springs company. The Chief Justice yesterday has this report of the result of the trial: "The case of the Colorado Springs Town company vs. Joseph Reef, then came up and occupied the remainder of the day. It was a vigorously contested case on both sides. At 5 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and at 5:45 a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff, Judge Miller, counsel for the defense, gave notice of a motion for a new trial for a reversal of the verdict rendered."

From Wednesday's Daily.

The blacksmiths have pooled their issues and in the future only such prices will be charged for work as are agreed upon by them. In another column will be found the new schedule of prices recently adopted by them.

At a regular meeting of Hooks No. 1 last evening Mr. D. W. Robbins was re-elected foreman; first assistant foreman, Frank Marvin; second assistant, O. H. Platt, secretary L. H. Jansen; treasurer, F. L. Rouse, standing committee—M. E. Irving, chairman, Joe Tell and W. A. Diebold. The company is in a prosperous condition and ready at all times to do its duty.

Opening the Denver Union Depot.

The Denver Republican has the following concerning the opening of the new Union depot at Denver: "At 4:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon the first engine and train pulled into Denver's magnificent new Union depot. Though the fact had not been announced beforehand, a large crowd of people, estimated at several hundred, assembled to witness the arrival. The honor was accorded to engine 'Fairplay,' No. 1, W. J. Haggerty, engineer, and T. J. Kelley, fireman. Earnest Wilber, an affable and experienced conductor, had the honor to make connection with the South Park track three hours in advance of the other roads, and with the assistance of brakeman Charles Erway, conducted the first train over the new road and alongside the new depot on time. W. H. Whitney, the civil engineer in charge of the net work of complicated tracks, took position on the pilot, and piloted the engine over that portion of the road, of which he has just cause to be proud. At the east end of the track William E. Taylor, superintendent of the entire work, occupied the engineer's seat, and I. L. Sherman, his chief clerk, took the fireman's seat. While Mr. Taylor pulled the throttle and started the train, Mr. Sherman rang the bell and blew the whistle until the distant mountains re-echoed the sounds."

"The connection with the new road was not made without much labor. On Saturday Mr. Taylor, the chief engineer, caused all trains to be discontinued using the main track formerly used for transfer and passenger business at the old depot, and early yesterday morning, with a large force of men, began tearing up the tracks. The important connections at both ends of the new Union depot yard were made only by working gangs of men unceasingly through the rain yesterday."

"The South Park train came in over the same road, and unloaded at the new depot Sunday night. Hereafter all trains except the Kansas Pacific, Colorado Central and Denver Pacific will use it. These will, for a week or more, use the old depot. A temporary platform has been built to connect the old and the new depots, and will be used to transfer passengers, baggage and express matter."

Personal.

The Rev. Mr. Read, of Boulder, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. B. F. Crowell went to Leadville yesterday on important business. Captain Kent, a prominent republican politician in San Juan, is in the city. Dr. D. W. Collins, of Poncha Springs, is in the city on a visit to his brother, Dr. J. W. Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Hayward have returned from a winter sojourn in New Mexico. Mr. Harvey Young, the artist, contemplates a visit to southern New Mexico where he will spend some time in painting. Mr. H. W. Rannenberg, of New York, who has recently arrived in Colorado Springs, has accepted a position in the auditing department of the D. & R. G. Ry. Mr. C. C. Hammond, of Kerber Creek, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hammond came up for the purpose of starting his wife and two boys off east where they will spend the summer. Mr. Hammond expects to return to Kerber Creek to-night.

FAREWELL TO OUR EASTERN FRIENDS.

After Visiting the Grand Canon They Return to Denver.

The excursionists have come, have seen whatever the envious, low-lying clouds would allow, and have departed on their journey westward. Last Monday, the day devoted to visiting the Garden of the Gods and the Pass, proved most inclement, but nevertheless some of the more intrepid ventured out and got some glimpses of the scenery which has made Colorado Springs and Manitou famous the world over. It was little consolation to assure the party that the rain which dampened their order was phenomenal for Colorado and that nothing like it had occurred for the last twenty-one years. They were not incredulous, but they could not view the scenery nor could they enjoy their carriage ride any the better for this explanation.

The party was pretty generally distributed as to places of residence over the New England states, those of contiguous localities naturally associated together.

Last Monday evening the congenial coteries came together and whiled away the time as best they could. Certainly they need not expect to find a more elegant or homelike hotel than the Beebe house and they will look in vain for a more competent or pleasing landlady than Mrs. Beebe. In conversation with various members of the party we have heard nothing but words of praise for the accommodations furnished them at Manitou.

We regret that the inclement weather prevented our visitors from taking a drive through Colorado Springs, but we are glad that they found other means of amusing themselves.

The Rhode Island members of the excursion party passed the evening of Monday, May 2nd, with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Greene, in their new house at Manitou.

The party consisted of Mr. Stephen L. Adams, of Pawtucket; Mr. Edmund Clark, Valley Falls; Mr. James M. Davis, Davisville; Miss Mary D. Davis, Davisville; Mr. and Mrs. Wm S. Johnson, Providence; and Miss Helen A. Howard, West Bridgewater, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene both came from Rhode Island, he from Bristol and she from Central Falls. Mrs. Greene is the daughter of B. F. Greene, esq., one of the most successful manufacturers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have lately moved into their beautiful home, opposite the Beebe house.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the special train for the Grand Canon appeared at the Colorado Springs station. The excursionists were on board and ready for the journey. The only additions to the company noticed by us were Mr. G. H. Buckman and mother and the representative for the GAZETTE. The train pulled out promptly and a general social time ensued. The comfortable Horton chairs conducted to conversation, and the cordial manner of Mr. F. C. Nims, General Passenger Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, aided by his clever and beautiful companion, Mrs. Nims, added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Mrs. Buckman met some of her childhood's friends among the party, and Mr. Buckman made many friends by his pleasant and cultivated address.

Mr. Nims, with the energy which is one of his characteristics, furnished the entire party with observation cars on the trip through the Grand Canon. After passing through the main canon of the Arkansas the train returned to the Royal Gorge where several photographs were taken. Everybody was in raptures over the scene. It is true the day was cloudy but that was a great privilege if the people only knew it. The air was clear and the grandeur of the canon was not dimmed by a single cloud. The exclamations of delight, the asseverations that this one grand sight was worth the entire cost of the excursion were many and frequent. The excursionists gathered many specimens of granite rock and marked upon them the date and occasion in indelible letters.

After spending a delightful hour in the canon, during which photographic views were taken of the party by W. H. Jackson of Denver, an hour which the travelled members of the party said could not be equalled in the old world, either among the Alps or Appennines, the train returned to Canon City where a lunch, copious and of good quality, was served. The party disembarked from the observation cars at Canon City with many expressions of thanks to Mr. Nims for furnishing them with such excellent means of beholding the noble scenery of the Grand Canon.

The run from Canon City through Pueblo and to Colorado Springs was accomplished in very quick time and the train arrived here about two hours in advance of the excursion train of last week. The representative of the GAZETTE disembarked at Colorado Springs, having heard no word of complaint during the entire trip, and many and cordial words of commendation for the general management upon the part of the Denver & Rio Grande road and of the special efforts made for their comfort by Mr. Nims. The party continued on their way to Denver last night and will visit Clear Creek canon tomorrow.

Captain DeCoursey's Sunday school teacher of thirty years ago shook hands with him yesterday morning from the steps of the excursion train. This speaks well for the captain.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Correspondence Concerning Additions to the College Library.

The following letter from President Tenney to Colonel E. T. Ensign, the librarian of the county library has been handed to us by Colonel Ensign for publication as it contains information of interest to our citizens:

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 2d, 1881.

Col. E. T. Ensign,
Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th ult. is received, stating that the trustees of the El Paso County Library Association had voted to donate their library to Colorado College, except that such duplicates as may not be needed for class work shall be given to the Young Men's Christian Association.

You will allow me in behalf of the trustees, to express our gratitude for the gift so generous and so timely. There are very few duplicates, and the books make a most important addition to our library in departments which greatly needed them.

You will be glad to learn that, with large donations to our library by friends in the east, and by the judicious expenditure of some twelve hundred dollars for books, and by your present donation, the College library now comprises some six thousand bound volumes and several thousand pamphlets. The erection of the wings to the building in the early autumn will give us room for the proper arrangement of our books.

An immense amount of hard work has been done by many willing hands in preparing the books for use; and such clerical labor as may be needed will be employed during the long vacation, so that books and pamphlets may be suitably classified. A full librarian's catalogue will be prepared; and there will be printed a catalogue of sufficient fullness to meet the wants of the public. The library will continue to be open to our citizens free of charge, under the same rules which govern the delivery of books to students.

We hope in the autumn to arrange for the delivery and return of books at some convenient point down town; which will, however, be no longer needful whenever we have better facilities for public transportation. It will be the constant aim of the authorities to make the College library a public library so far as possible.

Very respectfully,

E. P. TENNEY.

The congregation of the Christian church have purchased the old Methodist church on Huerafno street and will hold services there hereafter, the Rev. David Husband acting as pastor.

The new depot at Manitou is being built as rapidly as possible and when complete will be one of the handsomest and most ornamental depots in the state.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending May 4th, 1881:

Baldwin, F. W.	McMullen, Wm
Ballard, Mrs. Nina	Morrison, Edwin
Buory, Mrs. Marie	Nance, Frederick
Forman, Fred Boushian	O'Connor, Timothy
Garrott, Anderson	Rainlike, Chas E
Mead, Chas B	Shope, A. D
Jones, W. J	Sweeney, T. J
Knapp, W. Y	Underwood, W. H
Mackinn, Anna	Welsh, Mary R. Moore
McMullen, Wm	Welsh, Miss Ella

FOREIGN.

Halley, J. Hamilton	Nytnunce, R. G
PACKAGES.	
Austin, Mrs. Emma	Eddy, Elmer P. 2
Bloomer, Mrs. A. F.	Jackson, Mrs. Mary
	Patton, J. B

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

A commandery has been formed in this city.

Judge Helm will hold court in Buena Vista next week beginning on Monday.

The street commissioner was engaged yesterday in chopping down and removing dead trees.

A complete list of delinquent tax payers is being prepared by the county treasurer. As soon as completed the property on which taxes are delinquent will be advertised for sale.

The visiting railroad officials from the east who have been spending some time in Colorado have returned home via the Denver and Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. The party consisted of the following named gentlemen: Henry C. Wicker, freight traffic manager Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago; R. L. Crawford, general eastern agent of the New York Central, New York; Arthur Mills, general freight agent Boston and Albany railway, Boston; E. C. Hawley, general eastern agent California fast freight, New York; John Whitmore, general manager Commercial Express, Chicago.

Fish Commissioner Sisty recently wrote to the editor of Forest and Stream in reference to obtaining a good man as superintendent of the state hatchery. The latter submitted the matter to J. Annin, Jr., the secretary of the American Fish Breeders' association, and that gentleman suggested Mr. Gordon Land for the position. Thus it will be seen that the best authority in the country suggests a Coloradoan.

ASSAYERS.

Colorado College Graduates its First Class.

Last autumn the president and faculty of Colorado College determined to establish a metallurgical department that should be second to none in the west in the way of facilities for the study of assaying and the chemistry of metals generally. The first thing to be done was to secure a competent head for such department and after some difficulty the college was fortunate in obtaining the services of Prof. William Strieby, then in charge of the Santa Fe academy.

Professor Strieby was eminently fitted for the work in hand. His attainments in metallurgical and general chemistry are of high order, and his ability to impart instruction in these branches remarkable. In 1875 he graduated with the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from the University of the City of New York, and in 1878, after a term of three years, he graduated with the degree of Mining Engineer from the School of Mines, Columbia College. He was highly recommended for the position by a number of the most prominent educators of the country.

Prof. Strieby at once set about the work of preparing for the opening of his department. The whole of the college basement was set apart for the purpose. The professor's private office was located in the southeast corner, and was fitted up with two crucible and one muffle furnaces, desk, bench, shelving, in fact all the paraphernalia of the business. In the northeast corner of the basement, the students working room was located, and this, like the other, was fitted up at great cost with all that the assayer would be likely to require. Here were placed the crushers, four crucible, two muffle furnaces and one large furnace for the assay of metals requiring a high and prolonged heat, a number of desks similar to those in use in the school of mines of Columbia college, scales, anvil, rubber for pulverizing ores, coal bins, etc. These were purchased by and all arrangements made under the intelligent supervision of Professor Strieby, and no expense was spared to make the department complete in every particular.

Between the two rooms above described a store room was fitted up for the storage of the hundreds of articles needed by the metallurgical chemist. The term opened on the first day of December, and the course of instruction included tri-weekly lectures on the chemistry of metals, and the practical assaying of the ores of all the principal metals, including

Antimony,	Lead,
Bismuth,	Nickel,
Carbon (coal),	Platinum,
Cobalt,	Silver,
Copper,	Tin,
Gold,	Zinc,
Iron,	Gold, Silver and
	Lead Bullion.

In addition instruction was given in the use of the blowpipe and the assaying of gold, silver, lead and copper therewith. The best methods for assaying the ores of the above named metals were given with great care. For instance eight schemes were given for lead; eight for gold and silver, and so on the method depending entirely upon the character of the ore. Upon the final examination each student was required to assay eight powdered samples, each containing several metals, within two days, and undergo a rigid examination touching the theory and practice of the manipulation of the several metals named. The first term ended on the first instant but the examination was not concluded until yesterday when the following students were graduated:

HENRY W. LAMB,
JAMES K. SWEENEY,
P. S. HALLACK,
FRANK ROBY,
HENRY M'ALLISTER, JR.

The thoroughness of the instruction given during the past five months warrants the conclusion that the gentleman named will be able to master any of the ores that they may meet with in the Rock Mountains.

In addition to the students above named there were several who were unable to continue until the end of the term, having been compelled by urgent business to leave college. Mr. George J. Wanless passed successfully through the whole course, excepting the gold, silver and lead bullion assay, and would have graduated with high honors had he not been compelled to go to the mountains a fortnight ago to attend to his mining interests there. Mr. O. J. Kennedy after beginning his course was elected secretary of the state senate, but passed through the lead, gold and silver assays.

Mr. Arthur L. Kellogg, of Jackson, Michigan, did not enter the department until March 1st, but by intelligent and unceasing work succeeded in very nearly passing through the whole course before the end of the term.

We congratulate the college upon the success that has attended the operations of its metallurgical department during the past five months.

DEPARTING FROM DURANGO.

Stockton and His Backers Seek New Fields.

The Stockton, Eskridge, Garrett party, together with their aiders and abettors, have left Durango for good. They sold out a few days since, and departed for new fields. The motive for their leaving was that the Farmingtons had gotten out indictments against them, and a requisition for them, and rather than fall into their hands or those of the law, they concluded to skip the town; knowing full well that the citizens of Durango would not protect them against any legal demands for their surrender. It is believed they have also left the state, and will never return under any circumstances, as a return would mean certain arrest.

In giving the outlaws a send-off, the Record says that the state of affairs which has existed at Durango, can never again exist, as the town is now incorporated, and on the 13th proximo, the municipal election will take place, which will unquestionably result in the election of the "law and order" ticket, and the establishment of a stable city government, which will deal promptly and rigorously with all transgressors of the law.

Yesterday's Race.

There was a race on Terry's track, north of the city, yesterday afternoon. Quite a number of our sporting men were present, and the event was one of a good deal of interest. The horses were Sucker State, owned by Mr. G. S. Holmes, of this city, and Ada Paul, a trotter from Wichita, Kansas. Sucker State is a pacer and a good one, and Ada Paul is a trotter of excellent speed.

The race was three best in five, for a purse of \$200, and some money changed hands on incidental wagers.

The start for the first heat was a good one and the contest was sharp and close. Sucker State got off well and held his advantage to the end. Time 2:31.

The second heat was not as closely contested as the first. Sucker State secured the lead at first and Ada Paul broke badly, so badly, indeed, that all hope of her winning the heat was passed before the half mile had been reached. Sucker State took the heat easily. Time 2:33 1/4.

There was a good deal of interest in the third heat and the backers of Ada Paul seemed to hope for better luck this time. They were disappointed, however, for Sucker State came in a good winner. Time 2:34. As three straight heats had been captured by the pacer the race was given to him.

Pike's Peak Meteorological Record.

For the month of April, 1881.

Mean barometer, 29.942 inches.

Highest barometer, 30.145 inches on April 30th, 1881.

Lowest barometer 29.552 inches, on April 7th.

Monthly range of barometer, 0.591 inches.

Highest temperature 38° on April 20th.

Lowest temperature -30° on April 8th.

Monthly range of temperature, 41°

Greatest daily range of temperature, 26° on April 15th.

Least daily range of temperature, 8° on April 6th.

Total rainfall or melted snow, 4.64 inches.

Depth of unmelted snow lying on the ground at end of month, 16 1/2 inches.

Prevailing wind, Northwest.

Total movement of wind 13,503 miles.

Maximum velocity of wind and direction 68 miles at 2:30 a. m., April 14th, wind N. W.

No. of foggy days, None.

No. of clear days on which rain or snow fell, None.

No. of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

No. of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 6.

No. of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

No. of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 9.

No. cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 1.

Total No. of days on which rain or snow fell, 15.

Total No. of days on which no rain or snow fell, 15.

Dates of auroras, None.

Dates of solar halos, None.

Dates of lunar halos, None.

Dates of frost, April 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th.

Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo., April, 30.

J. T. O'KEEFE,

Serj. Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-21b, bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 48 Dey St., New York.

Tonic. "Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions." -WEBSTER.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wpm1881

From Friday's Daily.

The Pueblo fireman are practicing for the tournament. They will try to win the prize.

"Two bits" was the fare by bus or barouche to the races yesterday. A reasonable tariff for a pleasant ride.

There will be a match game of base ball between the D. & R. G. nine and the Resolutes on the Weber street grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Special communication of Colorado Springs Royal Arch Chapter this evening. Work on the mark master's degree. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

We are requested to state that a special train will be run from this city to the races to-day leaving the depot at 1.45 p. m. and returning at six o'clock. The train will stop at the gate of the race grounds. Fare for the round trip 30 cents. Turn out one and all and see the races to-day.

The following characteristic advertisement appears in a Durango newspaper: \$500 REWARD.

The proprietors of the Laclede Restaurant will pay the above reward to the lady with the largest appetite in Durango.

The Pueblo Chieftain says: "Mr. Frank Leavitt, the engineer who was injured by the ditching of his engine on the Kokomo extension of the Rio Grande on Tuesday last, is getting along nicely under the care of the company's physician at Leadville. Mr. Leavitt is the engineer who ran the first through passenger train across the isthmus on the Panama railway, and the lives of the passengers under his care on Tuesday were only saved by his great presence of mind."

During the month of April the business transactions in the Denver postoffice is tabulated by the department as follows:

Carriers employed	8
Delivery trips daily	2
Collection trips daily	2
Registered letters delivered	362
Mail letters delivered	124,350
Mail postal cards delivered	28,370
Local letters delivered	16,565
Local postal cards delivered	10,899
Newspapers, etc., delivered	73,438
Letters collected	53,137
Postal cards collected	13,064
Newspapers, etc., collected	9,931
Total	\$330,268

The Denver Republican of yesterday thus describes the new harness for the fire department of that city: "The new harness for the horses of the fire department has arrived. There are two sets—a double and a single one—and the pattern is known as the 'swinging' kind. An arrangement which accompanies them is attached to the ceiling, and then in turn has the harness attached to it, with the breast-chains fastened to pole and collar, and the traces to the whiffletrees. An alarm is sounded, the horses trot to their places, the harness drops upon them, two springs are snapped, and the truck is off. Three snaps are necessary in the case of the single harness."

Real Estate.

The transfers reported in to-days issue cover a period of two weeks, part of which, however, has embraced several days of unprecedented rain—unfavorable to real estate transactions. The market may be reported as healthy with prices rising in good localities. The demand at present seems to be principally for lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber, from Boulder street north. Following is the summary of sales as reported for the county, viz:

Colorado Springs	\$22,562.00
Colorado City	575.00
Manitou	225.00
Country	5,250.00

Total \$28,622.00

During the two weeks U. S. patents for 720 acres of government land were also put on record.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Gilpin was in the city yesterday.

Hon. Clark Lipe, of Chicago, is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Colonel W. T. Holt was among the arrivals in the city on the afternoon train yesterday.

Hon. E. K. Stimson, of Denver, was among the passengers on the south bound express yesterday morning.

Mr. J. R. Williams, of Philadelphia, who has been spending the past six months in the city returned to his home yesterday.

Mr. E. T. Elliott, Mrs. A. E. Jennings and Miss Mattie Stierrett, who have been spending the past few days at the Beebe house, left yesterday for Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap where they will remain during the summer.

Prof. H. Bauerman, F. R. G. S., of London, England, arrived in town last night with Col. Holt, and is a guest of Dr. Bell at Manitou. Prof. Bauerman is one of the most distinguished mining and civil engineers of Europe and the author of several standard scientific works on geology and mineralogy. He visits this country for the purpose of examining the mineral resources of Gunnison and San Juan counties in the interest of Col. Holt and his associates and will leave for the mountains to-day.

RUNNING AND TROTTING.

The First Day's Meeting of the Pike's Peak Driving Association.

No better day could have been selected than yesterday for the opening day of the May races at the Pike's Peak Driving Park. The weather was cool and refreshing and the track was in a splendid condition. Perhaps the only bad feature of the day was a strong south wind which materially lessened the speed of the horses while on the quarter stretch. As usual considerable delay was experienced in getting the races started and in consequence the spectators manifested much uneasiness. In the future those having in hand the completion of arrangements should set some specified time for starting the horses and see that they get off without a moment's delay this would do away with the disagreeable feature of waiting. Messrs. Robbins, Ellison and Longmore were chosen as judges, and Mr. Tweed was selected as time keeper. At about 3.30 p. m. the horses entered for the 2.28 class were ordered out by the judges. The entries were as follows:

M. C. Wilbur enters ch. gelding, Clifton B.

B. C. Holly enters ch. gelding, Matt Gardner.

J. W. Page enters b. & k. gelding, Teaser. George Robens enters b. g., Russ Ellis. M. Boorhem enters g. g., Haphazard.

It was ascertained when the drivers came up to the judges' stand to be weighed that the Boorhem had withdrawn Haphazard, thus leaving only four horses in the contest. In the draw they were assigned the following positions: Clifton B., pole; Teaser, second; Matt Gardner third, and Russ Ellis, fourth. Considerable time was given to scoring on the first heat and fully thirty-five minutes elapsed between the first score and the word go. Clifton B. was always in the rear while Russ Ellis had a bad habit of leaving his feet just before passing under the wire and nothing like a fair start was reached until the sixth score when the horses were all pretty well bunched and the word go was given. Russ Ellis had sold favorite in the pools but the little black gelding, Teaser, had numerous admirers, as did also Matt Gardner. At the start Russ Ellis took the lead with Teaser a close second, but before the quarter pole was reached little Teaser was fully a head in advance of the bay gelding. The machine like manner in which Teaser was working won him favor in the eyes of many of the spectators while at the same time it was noticeable that Russ Ellis was putting on the airs of a thoroughbred, and was pulling to the front. As the turn was made on the half mile stretch, it was almost impossible to discern which horse was in the lead, but the dextrous manner in which Russ Ellis was throwing his feet would indicate that he was clamoring for the head and the money. In the meantime it was strife between Clifton B. and Matt Gardner as to which should come in for third money. At the quarter pole Clifton B. was in the lead, but before the turn on the half mile stretch was accomplished he broke badly, which gave Matt Gardner some hopes. Down the half mile stretch came the long raking bay gelding and little Teaser, both striving to give the pole the first go by. Many had made up their minds that Teaser was out of his latitude but as he continued to work smoothly they still had hopes in his winning. So close together were the two horses when they passed under the half mile wire that it caused intense excitement and betting was even up. Clifton B. had recovered the distance lost on the half mile turn and held on to third place with a vengeance. At the three-quarter pole Teaser and Russ Ellis were still rubbing each others heels and had the bay gelding ever left his feet it would have been good by first place, for Teaser was holding his clock-work gait to perfection. But the driver of Ellis did not propose to have him break and he brought him snorting down the home stretch and under the wire a good length in advance of Teaser; Clifton B. third and Matt Gardner fourth. Time, 2.45.

Those who had placed their money on Teaser began to realize that he was not endowed with the staying qualities, and between the first and second there was considerable hedging by those who wished to get out whole. After a delay of about half an hour the judges again ordered the horses to the track and the scoring again commenced. As upon the first heat there was considerable jockeying and for a time it seemed impossible to get a fair start, Russ Ellis was either plunging ahead or Clifton B. was fetching up the rear. After scoring 38 minutes the horses managed to get off, Russ Ellis taking the lead from the start and keeping it until the terminus. Teaser did not waste any time, but judging from what he had accomplished in the first heat it was generally conceded that he could neither win the heat nor the race. This heat was not close enough to make it very interesting, and the start which Ellis succeeded in securing on the start won him the race in 2.41 1/4, Matt Gardner second, Clifton B. third and Teaser fourth. The third heat was won by Russ Ellis in 2.43 1/4, thus giving him three straight heats and first money. During this heat as the horses were turning on the home stretch Matt Gardner, who was showing some remarkable spurs, suddenly broke and at the same time was fouled by Teaser's driver, taking off the sulky wheel and throwing Matt Gardner to the ground. Opinions varied as to who was to blame for the

accident, some claiming that Page, the driver of Teaser, fouled Matt Gardner on purpose, others saying that Gardner threw himself across the track when he broke thus rendering it impossible for Teaser to pass him without fouling. The judges decided that Page had been at fault by giving him fourth money, Clifton B. taking second and Matt Gardner third.

In the running race, one-half dash, mile which followed the second heat of the trotting race, the entries were as follows: Mr. McLain enters g. g. Sailor Boy. Wm Mulkey, c. f. Sunbeam. G. Trobridge, g. m. Mert. Le Massey Bros. b. m. Fusilade. J. Carlie b. g. Pequest.

In the choice for positions Sailor Boy got the pole, Fusilade second, Mert third, Sunbeam fourth and Pequest fifth.

Many of the horses entered in this race were unknown to the frequenters of the Colorado Springs race tracks. Fusilade being the only one ever before speeded here, consequently she was named as first choice in the pools. Some little trouble was experienced in getting the runners off, some of them being mere colts and entirely unbroken to track work.

When the start was made Sailor Boy was in the lead but he retained the position only a short time for Pequest soon gained the lead with Fusilade a close follower. This race was an exciting one from the quarter pole to the wire, the contest laying mainly between Fusilade and Pequest. They passed under the wire in the following order: Pequest first, Mert second, Fusilade third, Sunbeam fourth and Sailor Boy fifth. Time, 52 seconds.

The races for to-day promise to be exceedingly interesting and are as follows: Race No. 3—Pacing, free to all. Purse, \$500. First, \$250; second, \$125; third, \$75; fourth, \$50.

W. L. Holliday, b. g. Duster. B. C. Holly, b. g. Sucker State. M. C. Wilbur, b. g. Browning. N. W. Bacon, c. g. Three Corners. Hudley & Low, w. g. Sea Foam.

Race No. 4—Novelty race, 3 mile dash. Purse \$300. First quarter, \$100; second, \$100; third, \$100. G. Trobridge enters g. m. Mert. Wm Mulkey, c. f. Sunbeam. J. Gillman, b. m. Casino. J. Carlie, b. g. Pequest. J. Carlie, b. h. City Merchant.

SYNOD OF COLORADO.

Close of a Very Interesting and Profitable Meeting.

The Synod of Colorado which has just closed its meetings met last Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church. The Synod was opened by the delivery of an eloquent and logical sermon by the Rev. H. B. Gage.

At the meeting for organization Wednesday morning the Rev. W. S. Hamilton, of Central City, was chosen moderator. The Synod was mostly engaged in the transaction of routine business, interspersed with devotional exercises.

In view of the fact that the Rev. Sheldon S. Jackson, D. D., was assigned to a more extended missionary work among the Indians and Mexicans, the Rev. J. G. Reid, of Boulder, was chosen superintendent of missions for Colorado and Wyoming.

The Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., the Rev. H. B. Gage, of Pueblo, and Elder Washington McClintock, of Denver, were appointed a committee to visit Colorado College.

A missionary meeting was held on last Wednesday evening, which was largely attended and proved to be very interesting. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Menaul, Sheldon Jackson, D. D., and W. E. Hamilton.

Among the clergymen present during the session were the following: The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., superintendent of missions; Rev. John Menaul, of the Laguna Mission, New Mexico; Lewis Hamilton, J. G. Reid, of Boulder, J. T. Cowhick, of Cheyenne, and W. H. Claggett, of Leadville.

At the conclusion of the missionary meeting last Wednesday evening the synod adjourned having first passed a vote of thanks to the church and friends who had provided entertainment. The next meeting of the synod will be in Denver at the Central Presbyterian church in May 1882. The meeting was a profitable and interesting one and was largely attended by the members of the church.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state of the Colorado Zinc company. The incorporators are John R. Bantell, Charles B. Lamborn and Emanuel H. Sattiel, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The company propose to buy, sell, lease and operate mines and quarries of ore bearing zinc, gold, silver, iron or other minerals in the counties of Pueblo, Fremont and El Paso, with headquarters at Colorado Springs.

Last Monday there was to have been a school election in Breckenridge, but not a man appeared to vote. The Journal explains this phenomenon as follows: "The rather preadmitted method of serving notice as contemplated by the law makers of this state, yesterday showed how not to do it. A meeting of taxpayers for the purpose of electing a new trustee or other school officer, was called by posting up 'three printed notices' which was duly done, but alas the town had outgrown the school house, postoffice and blacksmith shop corner style of notice, and the result was that not a taxpayer attended, even the man who tacked up the notices failed to put in an appearance."

GUNNISON'S BOOM.

Prospectors Pouring in to That Promising Country.

A correspondent of the Denver Republican, writing from Crookville under date of April 30, speaks as follows of the rush into the Gunnison: "It would surprise the men who ask, 'Where is the Gunnison boom this year?' to take a trip over the road and see the crowds that are answering to that question. So many unfavorable reports have been set afloat about the impassable condition of the roads and the great amount of snow in the country that many doubtless, like the writer, have been putting off their trip for a time, and yet the number who are coming in to stay has been for a week past between thirty-five and fifty per day. Yesterday there were between sixty and seventy at Silver Creek, the end of the Denver & Rio Grande road, who were bound for the Gunnison, and only about one-half that number could find conveyance. So it has been, but every day an increased number of passengers, so that many are obliged to stay over in Silver Creek from one to two days. This condition, however, will be remedied soon, as Barlow & Sanderson say they will put on stages enough to carry all the passengers, whatever the number."

"The Marshall Pass road from Silver Creek, is dusty and hard to within a mile and a quarter of the summit. Here is the only snow that is encountered, but the road has been shoveled out and the bottom is hard. There are still some bad holes and spots in the road, but they are drying up rapidly, and a gang of men and teams are at work putting them in order, and it is expected that all Gunnison freight will come over this road next week."

"Outside of the number of people mentioned above who are coming into the country, the railroad company are bringing about one hundred men a day, a large number of whom engage with the railroad company as the cheapest method of getting transportation, and soon quit that work and push on to the mines."

"The Denver & Rio Grande, the pet railroad of Colorado, has done an astonishing amount of work, and while it is the habit of the people here to make a considerable allowance of time above that claimed by the railroad for getting over the range, it will not be at all surprising if they are here a little ahead of their time, remembering what the road did in reaching Leadville. The grade appears to be largely finished from Silver Creek, the present terminus, to Sargent's toll-gate, on this side the range, a distance of twenty-four miles, and camps are being put in every mile down the Tumichi valley from that point, so the engineers say, with the expectation that the grade will be ready for the iron all the way to Crested Butte, the terminus of this branch, by the time it can be brought over the range. Of course there is much yet to be done, but there are still sixty days before the first of July, and 'many hands make light work.'"

"The season is at least twenty days earlier on this side of the range than it was last year. The grass has grown amazingly, and stock will find good feed all the way from Silver Cliff to Crested Butte, excepting from three to four miles on each side of the summit. Two car-loads of cows were driven over the range in good condition this week, and two car-loads more are to be started over next Tuesday. The owners of these cows looked over both the Saguache and Marshall Pass roads, and decided on the latter, so no one need fear to be too early in the country. Parties just in from New Mexico and Arizona state positively that literally hundreds of the men who left here last autumn to prospect in the districts there are on their way back to the Gunnison to stay. So will it be with all the sensible ones."

Durango Diggings.

From the Durango Record.

Yesterday the town was thrown into intense excitement by the discovery of rich gold bearing gravel on the railroad reservation. Mr. I. Barish, of the Blue Front store, on Railroad street, in digging a cellar in the rear of the building, found free gold in the gravel. He immediately staked a claim, taking it in his own name and that of his neighbor, J. Johnson.

The news spreading, all the miners in the town flocked to the scene. Those experienced in placer mining began washing the dirt, getting several colors to the pan, of coarse gold, such as can be easily saved. A great rush was made to stake the adjoining claims, and before the afternoon had sped the entire river bottom was staked from the big bend, where the river cuts through Fassbinder's land, to the bend below the smelter.

Of course, at the present writing, it is impossible to say, how much of this land carries gold or whether there is any considerable pay streak in the whole of it.

The find made, may be only a small mineral bearing pocket. Mr. Barish will at once sink to bedrock, to determine the matter, while those who have claims, will anxiously watch developments. Durango may prove to be located on a rich gold bar. Then again it may not. It is not worth while to build too high expectations upon what has yet been found. A few days will determine what there is in it, and whether Durango is on a gold mine or not.

The excitement in the town was so intense last evening that many men sat up all night, watching their claims to protect them against jumpers.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

Sheep Mountain Mines.

Gothic Miner.

Recent reports from Sheep Mountain justify all the expectations indulged in last fall by the lucky few who located there and the work done this winter has developed untold wealth. The Elk Mountain Bonanza, now in fifty feet, shows a fine pay streak of gray copper and brittle silver ore with a four foot crevice, and good judges say it will mill run 200 ounces to the ton. In the immediate vicinity and belonging to the same parties (Ronald Morrison, Sam McMillen and others, of Leadville) are the Garfield, Forest King and five others, all of which show the same mineral. The Ben-Butler shows a very fine vein of ore, and the tunnel cutting it has also cut six other veins, all in high grade ore. The group belongs to Nels Larsen and others, also of Leadville.

On the west side of the mountain are 14 veins located by Wm. L. Davis early last spring, who represented a party of capitalists connected with the Annie Mining company. All these 14 show copper and galena ore and are highly valued by the owners. They will be extensively worked this season.

Messrs. Woodhouse & Co. have a vein, probably the largest in the district. It measures over 30 feet in the croppings and the top rock shows native and brittle silver.

MARRIED.

ENGLEY-GAINES.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Colorado Springs, Wednesday evening, April 4th, 1881, Rev. R. T. Cross officiating, Eugene Engley, Esq., of Durango, and Miss Hinda J. Gaines, of Colorado Springs.

DIED.

MILLER.—In this city, May 5th, 1881, George P. Miller, formerly of Roland, Ohio. Funeral services will be held at the Empire House in this city, at 10 a. m. to-day, and the remains will be sent east.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, Real Estate Agent.

A. M. Merriam to Chas. Hollowell, trustee, lots 9 and 10, Hollowell's sub div, blk 212, and lot 20, Edgerton's sub div blk 244, add 1, \$ 802

Arthur Peck to Lucinda D. Peck, lot 13, blk 82, and e. h. f. lots 15 and 16, blk 94, 5000

Chloe A. Shields to Edward J. King, Jr., lot 8, blk 124, 675

R. T. Cross to E. P. Tenney, No 1/2 lot 1, blk 203, add 1, 1000

Wm. R. Wheeler to E. P. Tenney, No 1/2 lot 2, blk 203, add 1, 1000

F. A. Perkins to A. L. Lawton, blks 239 and 240, add 1, 3750

Thorsten Erickson to John Campbell, lot 13, blk 264, add 1, 175

Arthur Rogers to Marianna W. Sessions, lot 4, Rogers' sub div, blk 226, add 1, 250

Wm. H. Gumm to Daniel G. Tibbitts, w. h. f. of w. h. f. of blk 236, add 1, 1500

G. S. Holmes to Judson Bent, lot 5, blk 12, add 1, 1375

Lyman K. Bass to Edward L. Davis, 100 x 200 ft blk 206, add 1, 750

G. M. Arnold to Mary J. Gumm, e. h. f. of w. h. f. of blk 236, add 1, 125

John Potter to E. P. Tenney, lots 1 & 2 Hollowell's sub div, blk 212, add 1, 200

R. C. Bristol to Mary J. Ely, lot 14, Bristol's sub div, blk 210, add 1, 160

Lottie M. Stephenson to E. P. Tenney, lots 1 to 10, McAllister's sub div, blk 213, add 1, 1600

Colorado College to E. P. Tenney, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20 to 37, 40 to 56, Sweet's sub div, blk 201; also lot 6, Stewart's sub div, blk 227, 1000

Albert J. Benedict and wife to John Lander, lot 7, blk 198, Colorado City, 150

E. P. Tenney to Geo. N. Marder, lots 1 to 10 McAllister's sub div, blk 213, add 1, and lot 1, blk 1, add 1, 3200

Isaac Davis to Francesca Beanculla, 25 ft off lot 10, Standish's sub, Manitou, 225

B. A. P. Eaton to Jas. P. Easterly, lot 24, blk 145, Colorado City, 300

Anthony Bolt to Jas. P. Easterly, lot 25, blk 145, Colorado City, 25

John R. Wheeler to H. T. Cook, sw. q. of sec. 9, sec. 29 and w. h. f. of ne. q. and nw. q. of sec. 32, t. 13, r. 65, 160 acres, 500

John H. Pullen to H. T. Cook, "Pullen sheep ranch" of 640 acres, 2500

Martin Speck to Henry Coby, lot 23, blk 151, Colorado City, 90

Mary A. Hill to Barney Longton, lot 24, blk 158, Colorado City, 10

James Correy to W. H. Scott and W. P. Wilson, s. h. f. of sw. q. and nw. q. of sec. 9, sec. 23, t. 14, r. 67, 120 acres, 600

Wm. W. Correy to W. H. Scott and W. P. Wilson, w. h. f. of nw. q. and ne. q. of sec. 9, sec. 23, t. 14, r. 67, 280 acres, 1400

Lewis J. Moore to R. C. Elliott, ne. q. of ne. q. sec. 29, t. 11, r. 67, 40 acres, 250

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.
[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—
Dried Alden..... 13@15c
Michigan sliced..... 10@12 1/2c
Green apples..... 6 50@7 00

BRAN—
Colorado..... \$1 60@\$1 70 per cw

BUTTER—
Colorado ranch..... 25@30c

CRACKERS—
Premium soda..... 10c
Oyster..... 12 1/2c

CHEESE—
Per pound..... 20c

COFFEE—
Rio..... 20@25c
Java, roasted..... 40c
Mocha, "..... 40c

EGGS—
State, candled, per doz..... 20c
Ranch, per doz..... 25c

FLOUR—
Per hundred..... \$3 60@4 00
Buckwheat..... 6@7

MEAT—
Ham..... 12 1/2@15c
Dry salt..... 11@12 1/2c
Bacon..... 12@13c
Lard..... 15c

RICE—
Sandwich Island..... 12c
Carolina..... 11@12 1/2c

SALT—
Per barrel..... 24 50@4 40

SUGAR—
Granulated..... 12 1/2@13 1/2c
Extra C..... 11 1/2@12 1/2c

STARCH—
Pearl..... 8c
Sugar gloss..... 12 1/2c

SYRUPS—
Honey, per gallon..... \$1 00@\$1 20
New Orleans..... 90c@\$1 00
Fine table..... 90c@\$1 00

TEAS—
Imperial..... 75c@1 00
Gunpowder..... 75c@1 00
Japan..... 50c@\$1 00
Oolong..... 60c@1 00
English Breakfast..... 75c@1 00

HAY—
Baled upland..... \$25@\$30 per ton

POTATOES—
Per cwt. new..... \$2 25@2 75

BLACKSMITHS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the blacksmiths, Colorado Springs, held at the office of Hay & Towne, Monday evening, May 2, the following schedule of prices was agreed upon to take effect on and after this date: New shoes for horses or mules, single shoe, 45 cents; per set, \$1.75; and \$3.50 per span. Resetting old shoes, single shoe 35 cents; per set, \$1.25; \$2.50 per span. Hand made shoes steel or iron, extra. No discount. New iron axles, 1/4 to 1 1/2 to \$14 per set; single arm, \$4. New steel tire 1/2 to 1 1/2 to \$12 to \$14. Iron tire same sizes, \$10 to \$12. Iron wagon tire, 1 1/2 to 2 inch tread, \$6 to \$8 for making and putting on. Resetting buggy tire \$4 per set. Wagon tire, \$3 to \$4 per set. New plough lay \$1 per inch in width; \$1.50 for point and sharpening; 50 cents for sharpening. Thanking our patrons for past favors and wishing a continuance of the same we remain respectfully,

T. A. HAY, Chairman,<

